10 — 16, 1980

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EVE'S WEEKLY

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WHAT GOES ON AT YOUTH FESTIVALS?

THE BURNING QUESTION: FACTS ABOUT BURN

THE GREAT COMBINE: MIX AND COOK

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TRING TRRRRING RING!...

Bachat Kumar rides to school on a new red bike.

Bachat Kumar is going to school. Look at him! Round and round he goes, Tring trrrring ring!

'Oh what a beautiful, beautiful bike!' says Bhola with a tear in his eye.

I wish I had money for a new red bike.

And the bully Babbar Sher roars with envy.

Go to class you show-off! And leave your silly bike behind.

'No-no-no!' squeals Bachat Kumar, 'This is my new red bike
No one but me will ride
It's bought with my own money
I've been saving in my tummy!'

Bak-bak is irritated.

KYOON KYOON

How should they get Bachat Kumar off that bike so that they can all get rides? 'Come-on, come-on!' he tells the others and they get together to plan.

This is what they decide:

Lambooji will chase Bachat Kumar. As soon as Bachat Kumar gets to the corner, Bak-bak will give a warning whistle.

Then Petu will block the way. And Tattu Singh will give a kick! Off he'll go—and the bike will be all theirs.

HA! HA!

TRING TRRRING

ZOOM

Know what happened?

When Lambooji started chasing Bachat Kumar, he took off on his new red bike. Faster than anybody could think. Faster than a wink.

Mithu-kaka had been watching all this happen from his tree. He opened one eye and spoke:

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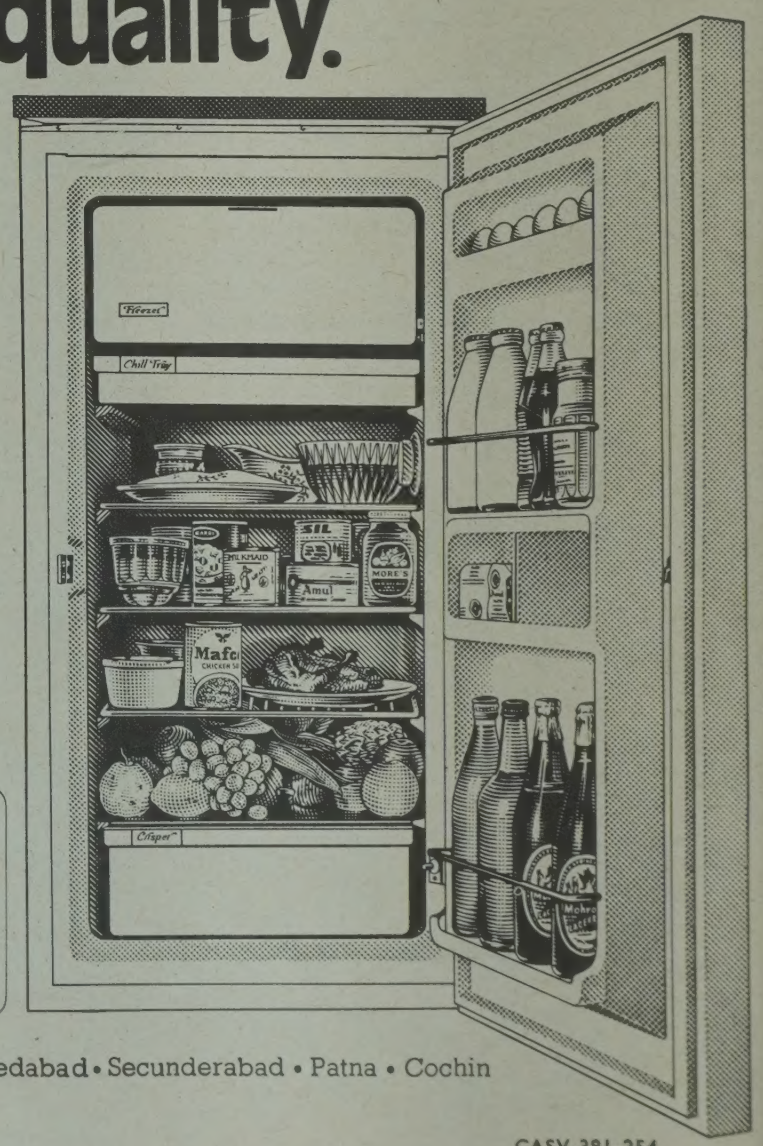

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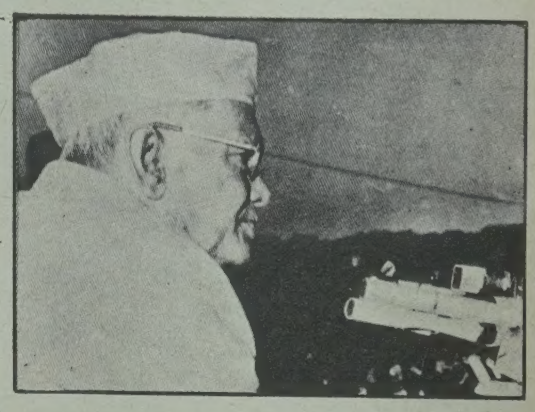
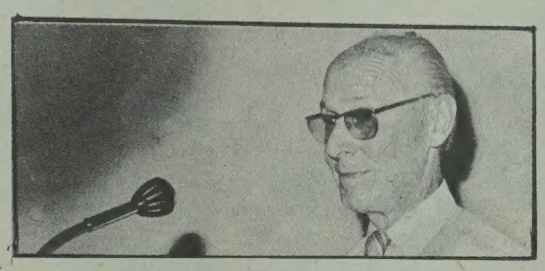
THIS WEEK

J. P. ON WOMEN

Was Jayaprakash Narayan a male chauvinist or an enlightened advocate of women's emancipation? Or was he somewhere in between? A look into this little known aspect of J.P.'s personality.
Page 10.





THE BURNING QUESTION

An expert in the field of burns answers some relevant questions on a recent visit to India.
Page 29.

SINGLE OR MARRIED?

The grass is greener on the other side of the fence of marriage — or isn't it? Women talk about the side they chose and whether they would like to change places with those on the other side.
Page 36.

THE H.L.A. MIRACLE

The answer to paternity disputes and many other puzzling dilemmas could lie in the H.L.A. technique, say doctors.
Page 40.

ALSO

Crochet: A light top for the summer — **Page 15** Women in Focus: Uma Tulli and Nirmala Gogte — **Page 28** Film Star: Mazhar Khan — **Page 35** Young Viewpoint: A personal view of youth festivals — **Page 46.**

REGULAR FEATURES

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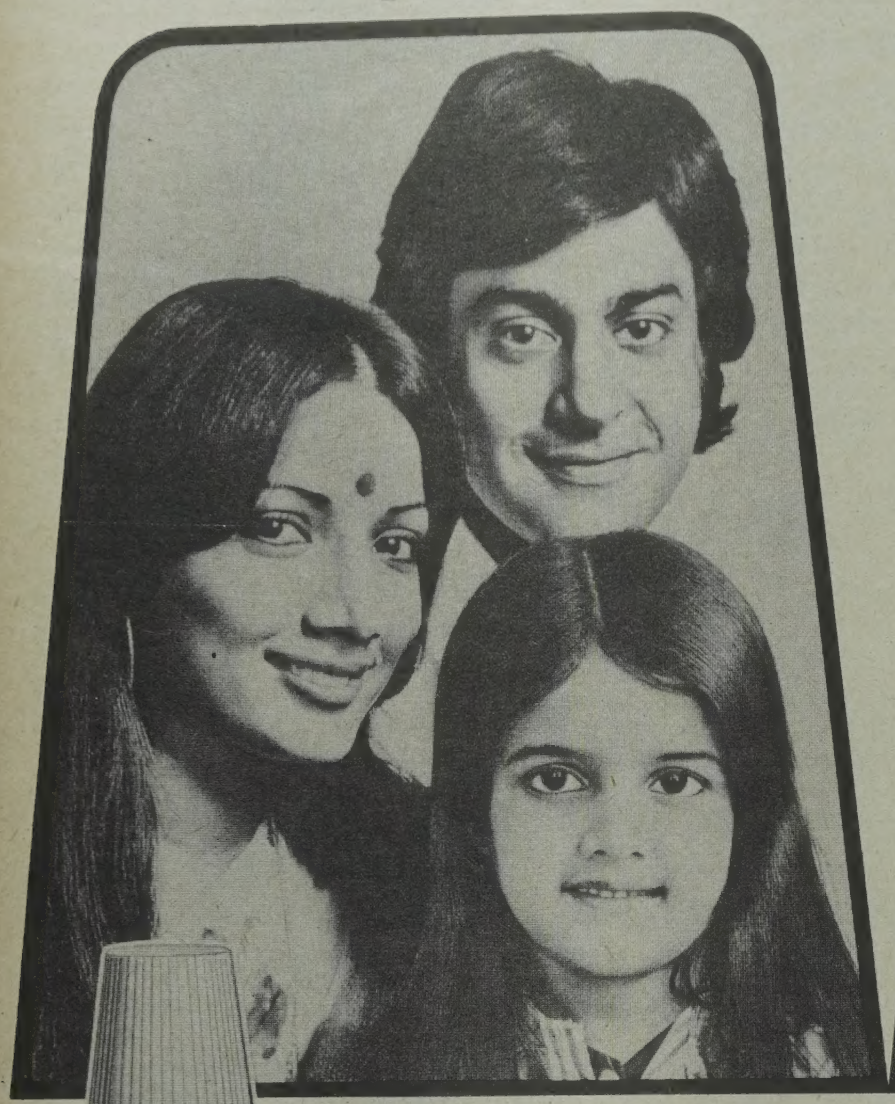
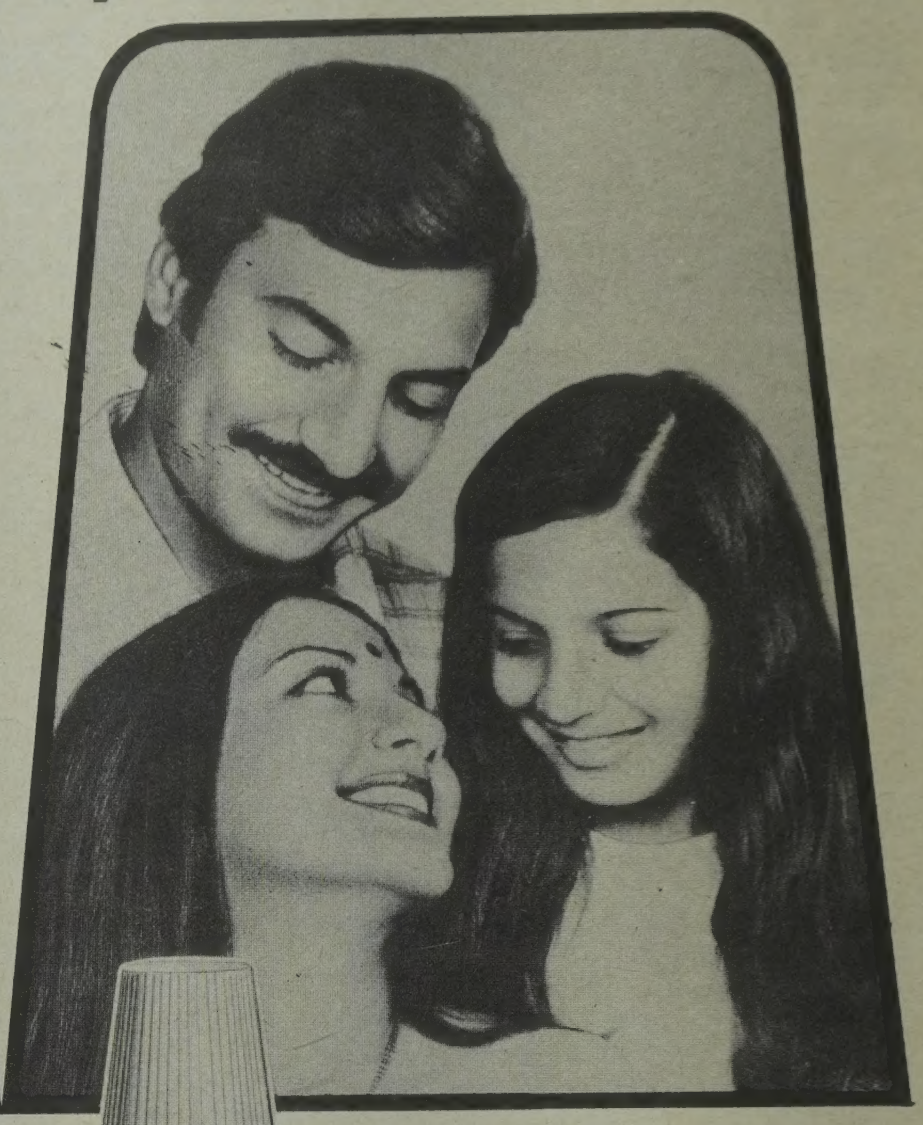
Palmolive Shampoos.
Really good. Really economical.





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YOUR PAGE

Do you have something to say?
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1st PRIZE

DOCTORS IN THE DOCK

A news item from America reveals the "horribly regretful" mix-up at an operation theatre in Philadelphia, where, "one woman who checked in with a ruptured disc, had part of a neck thyroid gland removed, while on the other patient, who had the thyroid problem, was performed the laminectomy at the back of her head." Another item revealed that "a nurse is being questioned about allegations that she took bets, on when patients would die — and that she may have hastened the death of some of them." Then there was the local news about the senior surgeon who left the forceps in the patient's abdomen. . .and little Nasreen who was deprived of her sight by careless doctors.

Stuning but true reports, which reveal the gross negligence, callousness and incapability of these doctors. Such doctors should not be allowed to treat, leave alone attempt surgery on gullible people. It's high time our Medical Institutions turned out well-trained, duty-conscious doctors. Disease itself is a risk to life, but to deliver our lives into the hands of negligent doctors is worse. This is the sad result of depriving intelligent students of entry into the medical colleges, because of caste, creed, and inability to pay donations. Often, uninterested, well-to-do students are given seats. What kind of doctors can we expect them to become?

Nepotism and corruption of any sort should be severely dealt with and there should be no loopholes whatsoever in the selection of candidates for the medical profession. It is imperative that students who opt for this noble profession, should be really capable, hardworking, and dedicated.

MRS. MOHINI RAMALINGAM, Pollachi.

Negligence, in any field or profession, is reprehensible and particularly so in the medical arena. We do raise a big hue and cry when certain instances come to light (rightly so, of course) but we do not realise that cases of negligence occur even in the West. Discipline and dedication seem to be disappearing from every area of life but when this lapse touches the doctors, it somehow seems criminal.

2nd PRIZE

THE SCREEN . . .

Normally Hollywood movies screened in Jabalpur attract only a handful of people who are regular viewers of foreign films. Recently, the movie "Texas Detour" has been drawing huge crowds at a local theatre. The highlight of the movie is a rape scene shown in extremely bad taste. One can see all sorts of people from 'rickshawallahs' to 'paanwallahs' going to the theatre with only one intention and that is to see a man having sex with a girl forcibly — and when the scene is in progress the theatre reverberates with loud comments, catcalls and whistles. This definitely goes to prove that sixty percent of the Indian public is sexually frustrated. At the end of the show one can hear them commenting to their pals, "Kya mazaa aya, poorav paise ek scene me wasool ho gaye" (Terrific — that one scene was worth the entire ticket money).

Such movies should not be brought to India where the people are still sexually immature and cannot view them in their true perspective. Or, they should only be exhibited in metropolitan cities. The half-corroded minds of the masses get even more corroded by watching these movies.

It goes to prove that rape is not caused only by the male trying to humiliate the female, but also, to a large degree, because of the sexual hunger of the masses. This hunger gets aggravated by seeing one's favourite screen idol using a woman against her will.

Banning such movies will ultimately help in curbing eve teasing and sexual molestation of women in India.

ADIL FEROZ, Jabalpur.

There is, these days, a mounting criticism of the wayward depiction of sex and violence in movies, particularly in Hindi and Malayalam cinema. This is all to the good. Only when the masses — long made the scapegoat for the deterioration of the medium — protest, will the censors and the film-makers take notice.

henpecked husband turning violent towards the end of the movie and beating up his erring wife, as if it were the only method of improving and chastising her.

Well, if you have the media promoting this sort of violence in marriage, what can you expect of the vast majority of moviegoers, with the illiterate labourers constituting a large section of it, for whom the Hindi film hero is a hero in real life, too?

MRS. JYOTI CHOUDHRY, New Delhi.

That scene in "Naukar" was not only unnecessary, it was downright objectionable. The cinema is the most vivid and influential of all media — there is reason, therefore, to exercise the utmost caution and decorum in the depiction of any scene which relates to sex and violence.

3rd PRIZE

. . . UNDER FIRE

This is with reference to one of your previous issues regarding violence in marriage.

As a young, happily married girl, the idea of wife-beating seems highly repulsive and degrading to me. Nevertheless, I am painfully aware of the unfortunate fact that this is a wide-spread practice confined not only to the poorer sections of society, but also rampant among the so-called 'elite' as well as the middle-class; in short, a practice prevalent in all sections of society.

One hears not only of the 'dhobi' beating his wife black and blue and causing her grievious injury, but also of a top actress being mercilessly beaten, to the point of unconsciousness and hospitalisation, by her infuriated husband — the reason being suspected ifidelity. And what is worse still is that the Indian silver screen — the mass medium wielding the greatest influence on all minds and all ages—promotes this kind of a thing with films like 'Naukar', where you have the highly

JOGGING, INDECENT?

People's reaction to women joggers can be rather strange and absurd. In a small place, where women joggers are an unfamiliar sight, jogging is almost as attention-getting as streaking in public! The majority of the female population themselves regard women who jog as too uninhibited and believe that jogging is permissible only for men. Such double standards even for jogging! Jogging is not an indecent act nor can it be considered as making a public exhibition. It's just a healthy and wholesome exercise. Why do women have such hang-ups? Starting from jogging, is a whole list of things which an Indian girl, in most cases, cannot indulge in without being criticised and castigated. Surely, what counts are one's morals and conduct?

NALINI MAHABALAM, Nagpur

There is no end to double standards — but, at least, this one's laughable. It is a pity if, as you seem to think, women criticise other women who jog. Must be only the fat women, don't you' think?

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READERS' VOICE

Most articles raise a question, a comment or at least a criticism. Write them down and mail them to us!

THE ONUS IS ON SOCIETY

I read with interest the article, "Dowry: The Evil Continues", by Jaya Ramanathan (March 29). No amount of legislation can abolish dowry unless society feels a strong revulsion against this custom. In spite of all the tall talk about the abolition of dowry, the system still continues and the Government and the social reformers have failed to root it out.

Legal reform and social reform are closely inter-linked. Neither can succeed without the other. Had it been so, corruption, adulteration, prostitution, child marriage and other such evils would have vanished the day laws banning them were enacted.

There are people sincerely opposed to dowry. Yet, at the time of their daughter's or sister's marriage they do present a dowry: their daughter or sister should be happy in her new home. If this remains our attitude, how will this evil be eliminated? Marriage in this country must be based on love and not money. It should not be treated as a business proposition. So it is rather the rod of society than that of the law that can effectively eradicate such evils.

JYOTI KATHPALIA, New Delhi.

MARRIAGE EXPENSES

Jaya Ramanathan's article, "Dowry: The Evil Continues" (March 29), is very true to the picture. But it is not only these "dowry deals" that girls should protest against. They should also insist that the marriage expenses should be borne equally by both the parties, for are they not partners in matrimony and isn't it an event to be celebrated by both of them? Most men feel that it is the woman who has more to gain through marriage and in order to dispell this presumptuous and pompous belief, every girl should make herself self-supporting.

NALINI MAHABALAM, Nagpur.

VARIATIONS IN CLOTH

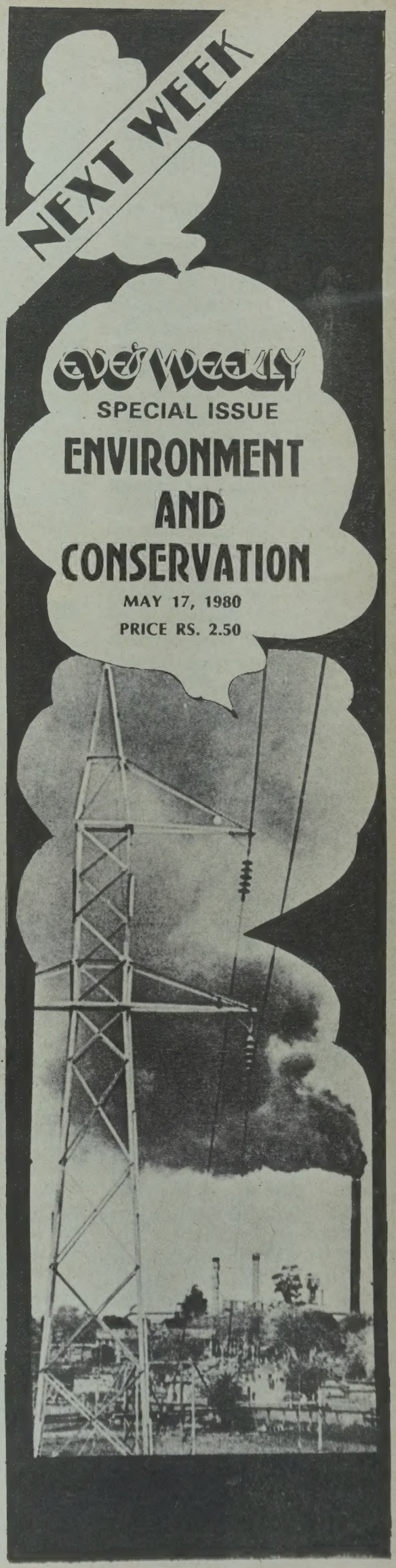
Krishna Basrur's article, "The Trouble With Textiles" (Consumer Awareness, (April 5), served as an eye-opener. At least now we know the reason for the variations that occur in the 2 x 2 cloth purchased at two different shops. It is really astonishing that the so-called polyesters that we buy here are not only more expensive but also less durable. Since the textile experts themselves get confused when they shop, some system has to be formulated in order to distinguish the various materials easily. Forming consumer organisations will really help. These organisations must demand, among other things, periodical publication of the changes made in the registration marks, and also adequate guarantee for exchanging the real material for the fraudulent ones. That way, we can prevent shopkeepers from selling us the falsely marked textiles.

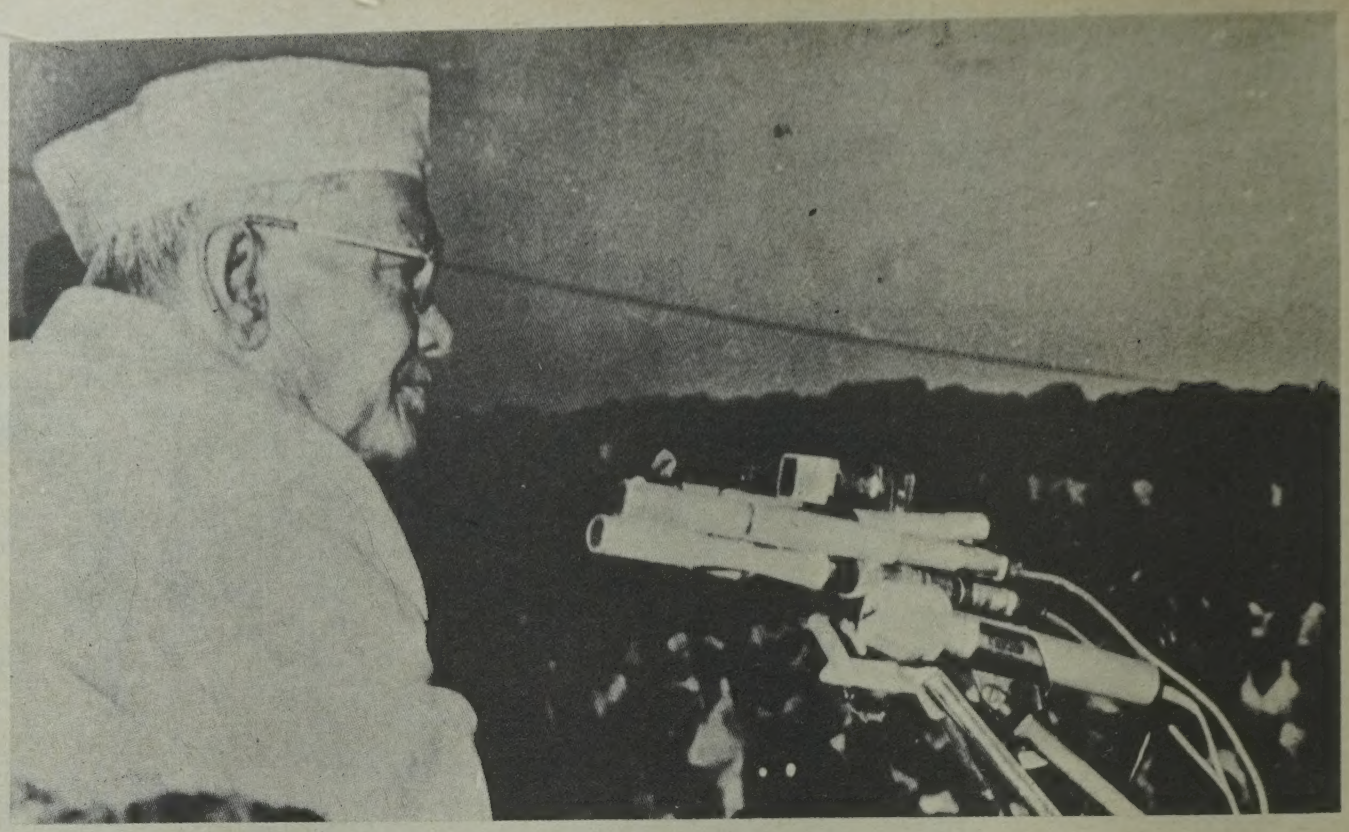
ANANDI BALAKRISHNAN, Sriharikota.

THE MAN-WOMAN RELATIONSHIP

The article, "Games Women Are Made to Play" by Rehana Ghadially (April 12) pinpoints what ails the man-woman relationship today. Time was when the man as the breadwinner had to be aggressive in a world of cut-throat competition. When he came home the submissive woman gave him peace and quiet to soothe his frayed nerves. Not any longer. Now women also work. In running the home they are more equal partners. They both need the anodyne which affectionate companionship can give. Don't blame Manu. His laws concerning woman were not made for this jet age when economic stress forces the woman to work. She needs an education before she can work and knowledge has emancipated her.

GEORGINA BHIM SINGH, Hyderabad.





J. P. ON WOMEN

He was a late, and slow starter on the road to becoming an articulate champion of women's rights, not seeing the emancipation of women as a special issue requiring special attention. NEERJA CHOWDHURY delves into this barely documented aspect of Jayaprakash Narayan's thought and talks to people who knew him well, to arrive at an understanding of his attitudes to and ideas on women

"Pale, listless, wan,

She drags through the house like an injured butterfly,

The days bring her wearying toil — wearying to body-soul,

And the nights the selfish cruelties of man. . ."

So wrote Jayaprakash Narayan soon after his return from the United States of America in 1929. Referring to this poem, his biographers, Wendy and Allen Scarfe, concluded that "His reflections on women barely shrouded his attachment to his mother."

In fact, when he returned from America he was subjected to a "shuddhi pooja" (purification) ceremony by his mother in Sitabdiara. When asked why as a Marxist he allowed it, JP told Dr. Hari Deo Sharma in an interview that he did not want to hurt his tall, plump and religious mother, Phul Rani Devi, to whom he was deeply devoted. "I was an agnostic, but my father, mother, wife and other members of the family were not. They were overjoyed that a boy of the family had returned home safe and sound. And they believed in it (the ceremony). I did not consider it appropriate to refuse by saying that I did not believe in it."

In the early years before Independence, there is little to show JP's views on women's status and role in society. That he was aware of their plight is indicated by poems like the one mentioned earlier. But Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, who was underground with JP and other socialist leaders during the 1942 movement, could not recall him ever talking about the subject. "He took women's equality so much for granted; it was never an issue," she says.

"There are, however, stray references to his views at the time. Speaking at the Congress Socialist party convention in Kanpur in February 1947, he said, "Woman in present day India is a suppressed and exploited being. In socialism woman is the equal of man and no distinction or discrimination based on sex exists."

As Mrs. Malti Singh, widow of J. J. Singh, in whose Delhi home JP always stayed from 1959 to 1972 whenever he came to the capital, pertinently pointed out, women's problems were not a subject of national debate those days. The talk at meal times would revolve around Kashmir, Pakistan, Nagaland and East Bengal (as it was then). "However, JP would have commented had rape and dowry killings been such live issues then."

Nevertheless JP spoke very forthrightly on the subject of dowry during the Bihar movement. In one of his speeches to a village gathering, he condemned the custom of dowry. "Seated here, are the fathers. They say, 'We have after all to marry our daughters. The boy's side want dowry. How will we give that if we don't take dowry for our sons?' Let the fathers understand that their sons are not bullocks or horses to be sold in the market — that is, if they want the success of the revolution. This is really shameful.

"And this too with our Indian culture where Sita chose her own partner Ramchandra and where swayamvars used to take place to enable the girl to choose a husband of her own liking. In the same country today, the girl's side has to go to the boy's father who says, 'I'm willing, you talk to the boy.' And then you go to the boy, but he says, 'Well you could send me abroad. You could give me an Ambassador car.'

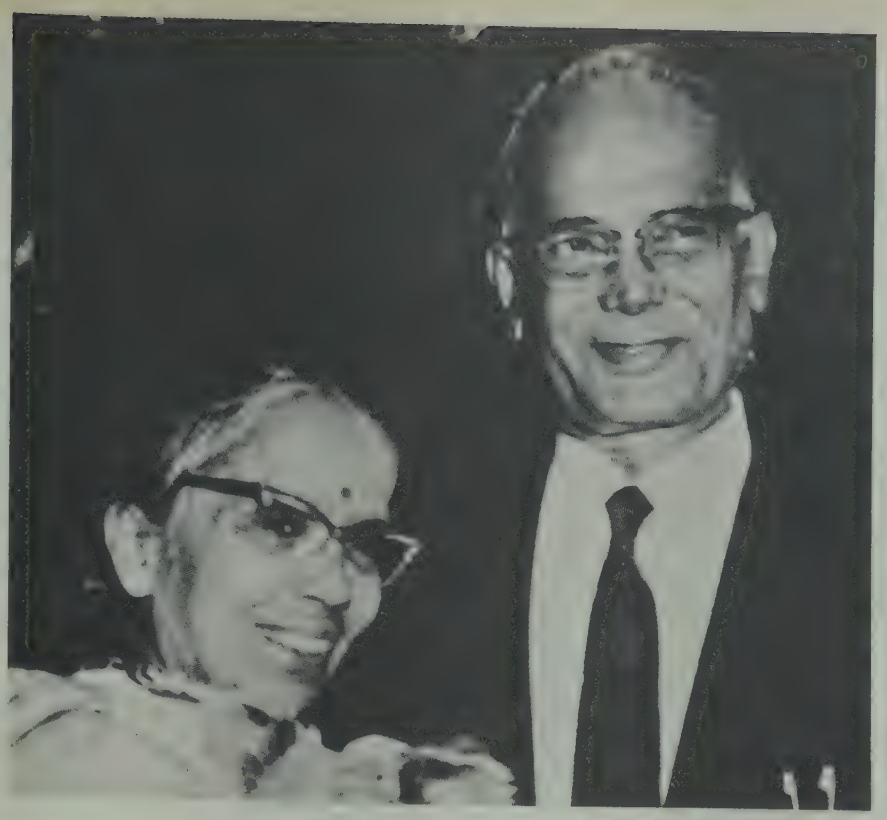
"Ask these unfortunate boys 'Are you marrying motor cycles or Ambassador cars? Do you want a cycle or a wife?' Foolish men, you've become so degraded and at the same time you raise slogans of 'Inqalab zindabad'! 'We'll make a new Bihar (society).' Those who want to create a new Bihar remember this, when you marry you'll be asked if you'll accept dowry. Announce that you'll not accept dowry. Personally I would advocate inter-caste marriages."

It was only during and after the Bihar movement that he began to articulate on the subject of women—unlike Gandhiji who spoke and wrote a great deal about their awakening always. However, JP was clear

that not enough was being done for women. He told Rami Chhabra in an interview in July 1978 ("Indian Express") that "The biggest problem is that women themselves do not assert." According to him, the situation was not likely to change appreciably "unless women become bread earners also."

He called upon women to launch a revolutionary movement not only for their emancipation but also for building a new society. Inaugurating a seminar organized by the Bihar Mahila Sangharsh Samiti in Patna in July 1978, he said, "What emerges from the history of the Independence movement is that whenever there's been a big movement involving men, women and youth, it has had a widespread effect on women's problems as a whole."

That is what happened during the Bihar movement when many women who had never stepped out of their homes threw themselves wholeheartedly into it. And there is nothing surprising in this. When there is awakening in the whole society, how can women be left behind? And often such situations give birth to women leaders.



Jayaprakash Narayan with his wife, Prabhavati.

That he did not treat women's emancipation as a separate issue is indicated by a small incident. A week after his famous March 6, 1975 march to Parliament, he came to address a meeting at Delhi's Vithalbhai Patel House. Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani asked him, "JP, you have been talking about Lok Shakti, Jan Shakti and Yuva Shakti, but no mention is made of Stri Shakti." JP replied that Stri Shakti was after all included in the concept of Lok Shakti. "In that case, why was a separate mention made of Yuva Shakti which is also part of Lok Shakti?" asked Mrs. Kripalani. JP then said that he had no objection to a separate mention being made of Stri Shakti.

He felt that the women of Bihar were more backward than their counterparts in the rest of India. At the meeting of the Bihar Mahila Sangharsh Samiti held in Patna, mentioned earlier, he reminisced a great deal about two veteran Congress leaders of Bihar who had made an invaluable contribution to arouse consciousness among women. They were Maulana Mazrul Haq who founded the Sadaqat Ashram, and JP's father-in-law, Babu Braj Kishor, who was Gandhiji's right hand man in the Champaran struggle.

"When I was out of India for seven and a half years during 1920-30, Prabhavati's father was her guardian. With the permission of my father, he sent her to Gandhiji's ashram at Sabarmati. That

WOMAN

Pale, listless wan,
She drags through the house like an injured buttefly,
The days bring her wearying toil — wearying body-soul,
And the nights the selfish cruelties of man.
"A sweet, little woman,"
Her neighbours comment.
She only smiles sadly and turns her face away,
Something of an inexplicable sigh.
Sometimes, when she is alone awhile,
Hid in the dark corner of the house,
Her youngest—the sixth— not tugging, hungrily at her young but wasted breasts,
She thinks.
She thinks of the comfortless nights,
Of the monotonous, languid, loveless hours.
They have meant to her only the fulfilment of a wifely duty,
Six parturitions and a shattered body and mind.
She thinks of the stuffy dark room,
Of the untidy little house,
Of the crampy courtyard from where she watched so wistfully
The clouds gather and the thunder illumine the little patch of blue which is her sky.
She thinks of these,
The roll of the distant traffic resounds in her ears
Drawing grotesque pictures to her mind of the world outside.
Her eyes grow moist, she trembles, sits up and tries not to think.
The child wakes up and noisily demands its right.
Mechanically she bares her bosom,
Five more children appear — suddenly as from an ambush,
A hundred drudgeries raise their clamour, her round of duties begins.
Once again she drags through the house —
Pale, listless, wan.

— Jayaprakash Narayan

Heavenly starshine
flows into glimmering
gold, blends with rainbow
hues and crystallises into
the greatest show of
silken sophistication
Especially for my wedding
you're right !
It's a wedding saree from
SAREE PALACE !

SAREE PALACE

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SK—1763

was a milestone in the history of women's emancipation in Bihar. For her to go there, to understand Gujarati culture and follow it was an unusual event, the credit for which goes to her father. These memories flit past as if on a silver screen. Sometimes the heart weeps and sometimes it laughs."

That he treated women as independent and equal beings is demonstrated by his acceptance of his wife Prabhavati's decision to take a vow of celibacy while he was in America. They had been married in Darbhanga when she was barely 15 and he 18; soon after, he had left for the U.S. for further studies.

At Sabarmati Ashram, influenced by the daily prayers, a chapter of which related to brahmacharya, Prabhavati also decided to take a vow. She spoke to Gandhiji about it. Bapu told her that since she was a married woman she must first consult her husband, so she wrote to JP in America. They would discuss the matter when he returned, he replied. But on his return he found a resolved Prabhavati. She argued persuasively that brahmacharya was not a cult but a way to devote their lives to the service of the country, which would not be possible if they had children.

There are varying interpretations about Bapu's influence over Prabhavati on this issue. He had told JP at the Lahore Congress that he was free to marry again if he could not accept his wife's decision — for which Prabhavati upbraided Gandhiji. Prabhavati clearly told Dr. H. D. Sharma in an interview in 1973 that Gandhiji had not persuaded her to take the vow. "Gandhiji didn't say anything. In fact, he tried to dissuade me. He used to constantly tell me that I should stay with JP and look after him. This vow I took of my own volition."

The Scarfes have very vividly described the situation which could not have been easy for JP. "JP had returned highly educated in Western thought while she (Prabhavati) lacked formal education. . . she was a disciple of Gandhi, he of Marx . . .his agnosticism confronted her traditional Hinduism. . . Jayaprakash did not attempt to influence her against brahmacharya nor did he in words ever show a retreat from his vow to lovingly respect her wishes . . .If he ever reproached her it was only with the intensity of his self-sacrifice for the proletarian revolution."

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Whatever JP's feelings on the subject, he accepted and respected his wife's decision. If she can accept it, why can't I? he told Dr. H. D. Sharma in an interview. Though at that time he did not agree with Gandhiji's approach, he never tried to stop his wife in any way from pursuing her convictions.

During the last 20 years of their married life they came very close. JP respected his wife's judgement about people and events, says Mrs. Malti Singh. "I remember one incident when one morning there was something in the headlines which both JP and JJ were discussing. Prabhaji made a comment about it; I cannot now recall what it was. JP turned to JJ and said, 'She's absolutely right. She's got her finger on the pulse.' "

Wendy and Allen Scarfe refer to one other incident in their biography when JP became a member of the Board of Advisors of the Patna Marriage Reform League in 1937. It had wanted to spread a sound knowledge of sex among young people, but the aim misfired. JP was asked by the members to remove any misapprehension in the public mind. He wrote an article on the subject. "The revealing aspect of this treatise is that having granted sex is both a tonic and a poison, he went on to assert its bestiality at some length. Here were the elements of idealisation of women, sensitivity of their rights as independent souls . . . However, unlike Gandhi, he made no mention whatever of the spiritual benefits of abstinence."

As far as JP's attitude to women was concerned, he displayed an old world chivalry and courtesy. "He would always get up if a woman entered a room and offer her a seat," reminisced Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, a socialist associate of long standing. "So much so that there were people who were critical of it because the world was changing after the Second World War and these niceties were fast disappearing. And the argument was offered that if women wanted equality why expect extra courtesy."

She recalled this courtesy of JP even during those last months when he was in bed. "His first instinct was to get up and stand when you entered his room." She met him in Bombay at a meeting soon after he came out of Jaslok Hospital during the Emergency. "I was seeing him after a long time. He was up on the stage. He saw me in the hall and came to the edge. 'How are you? How long will you be staying?' he asked. Then he said, 'I'll come and see you.' 'No, no, I'll come and see you, I said. After all, he was a very sick man. 'Oh no, no, you'll have to climb two flights of stairs,' he said."

Said Kamaladevi, "For him it was instinctive. There were so many occasions when this innate sense of consideration was expressed."

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ALL-TIME FAVOURITE

An attractive top in a lovely colour combination, perked up with neat floral borders

MATERIALS:

Knitting Cotton: 11 balls Blue, 1 ball each Green, Red and Black. (50 grams each). Crochet hook no. 12.

MEASUREMENTS:

Bust 86.5 cms., length 60 cms., sleeve seam 16 cms.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ch. = chain; tr. = treble; sts. = stitches; beg = beginning; inc. = increase; dec. = decrease; alt. = alternate; rep. = repeat; s.s. = slip stitch; dc. = double crochet; tog = together.

BACK:

With Blue thread work a row of 82 ch., turn.

1st row: 1 tr. in 4th ch. from hook, 1 tr. in each ch. till end, 2 ch., turn.

Work in rows of tr. inc. 3 sts. at each end of next 7 rows (122 sts.). Continue straight till work measures 20 cms. from beg.

Shape sides and work darts: Work in tr. dec. 1 st. at each end and 1 st. on each side of 40 sts. at centre.

Dec. as above in following 5 alt. rows (98 sts.).

Work 3 rows straight.

Inc. 1 st. at each end and 1 st. on either side of centre 40 sts. in next row and following 2 alt. rows; continue straight till work measures 44 cms. (110 sts.).

Shape Armholes:

1st row: s.s. over 8 sts., work in tr. to last 8 sts., turn.

2nd row: s.s. over 3 sts., work in tr. to last 3 sts., turn.

Dec. 2 sts. at each end of next row and 1 st. at each end of following row (82 sts.).

Continue straight till work measures 56 cms. from beg.

Shape Neck: Work 33 tr. work dc. over next 16 sts., tr. over next 33 sts., 2 ch., turn.

Work on last set of 33 sts., dec. 3 sts. at neck edge in next

Photograph : Taiyeb Badshah

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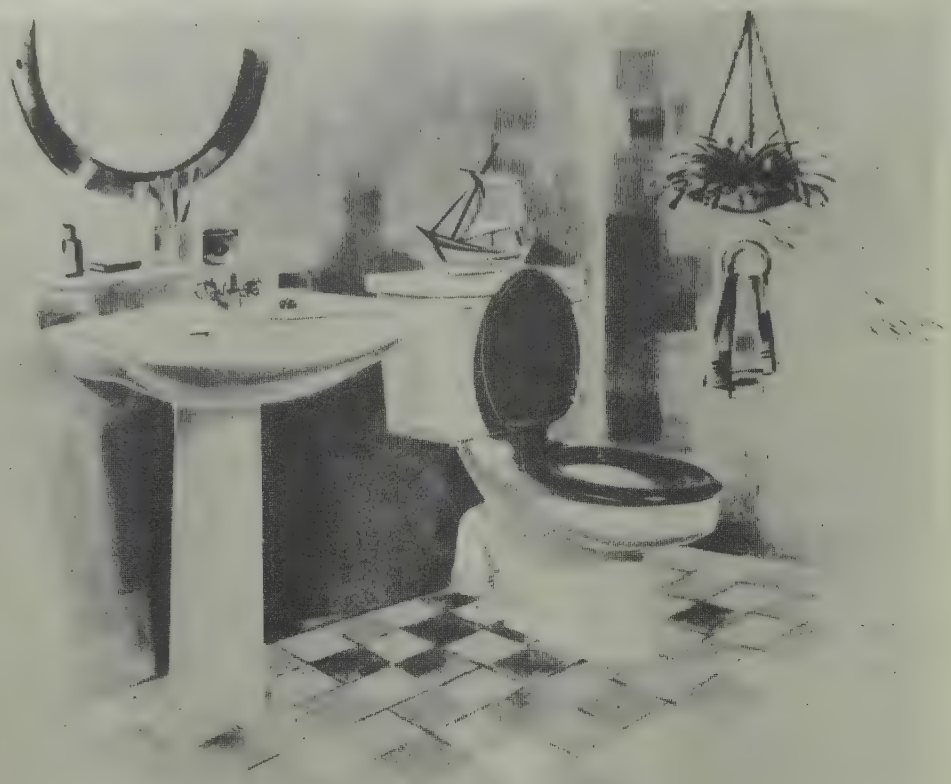

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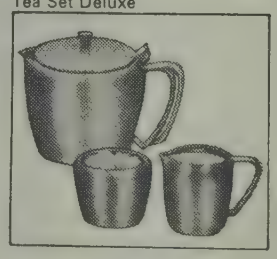

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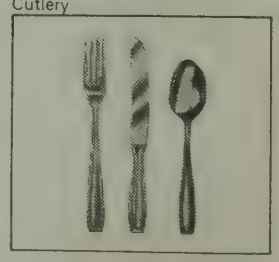

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CONSULT A GYNAECOLOGIST

TRY THIS METHOD

I am 27 and my husband is 30 years old; we have been married for seven months. Although we have regular marital relations I have not conceived so far. Please let me know what day of the period the chances of conception is 100 per cent. If you think something is wrong with me or my husband, please suggest us some remedies.

Since you are married for only seven months, you should not worry about not getting pregnant. It requires over a year to settle down in marriage and this is the time to build a strong relationship between you and your husband. However, do visit your gynaecologist for a general check-up, and unless there is something wrong, you will be advised to wait for some time.

Discuss your periods with the doctor — most probably they are normal, but perhaps you need to take an iron tonic. The most fertile time, if you have regular periods of 28 days, is the fourteenth day counted from the first day of the menstrual period. You can confirm the time by observing the secretion in the vagina, which at this time is clear and thin.

After the completion of sexual intercourse, turn to your left side and pull up your upper knee to your chest, and lie with a pillow under your hip for sometime. This will give the sperms a chance to move into the womb and thus help conception. Try this and see the result.

DECIDE WISELY

I am a Muslim girl of 21, and deeply in love with a surgeon who is a Hindu. He too loves me deeply. I want to marry him but my parents are against this match because he belongs to a different religion, though they think highly of him.

I suggested eloping but he is strictly against the idea. My parents are looking out for a boy for me, and this doctor has told me to get married to some one else. But I am sure once I get married, he will remain a bachelor. I would feel guilty and I really can't love any other man. I just don't know what to do.

If you get married according to your parents' wishes, you should not feel guilty about this man's future happiness. Let him take care of himself, because it is entirely his own business.

Since in your case an inter-caste marriage poses problems, it is best to end this relationship. But if both of you are firm, you can go ahead and get married.

ALL-TIME FAVOURITE

3 rows (ending at neck edge).

Shape Shoulder: 16 tr., 8 dc.

Next row: 16 dc., 8 tr., fasten off thread.

Work the other shoulder to match first shoulder reversing shapings.

With Blue thread work 2 rows of dc. along neck edge and fasten off.

FRONT:

With Blue thread work a row of 82 ch., turn.

Work as for back till there are 122 sts. Now continue straight till work measures 32 cms. from beg. dec. 1 st. at each end of last row (120 sts.).

To work front gathers:

Divide work in 3 parts: 25 sts., 70 sts. and 25 sts.

Work on first set of 25 sts. as follows:

Work in rows of tr. inc. 1st. at side edge of next 13 rows (38 sts.) end at side edge (work should match back at armhole).

Keeping the other edge straight, shape the armhole edge as for back (24 sts.), continue straight till front matches back to shoulder, ending at armhole edge.

Shape Shoulder: 8 dc., 16 tr.

Next row: 8 tr., 16 dc., fasten off thread.

Join Blue thread and work the other side on last 25 sts. of a right side row work to correspond with first side, reversing shapings.

Centre Portion:

1st row: In Blue, work every 2 sts. tog. in a dc. (making up 35 dc.).

2nd row: In Blue 1 dc. in each dc., join Green thread, 1 ch., turn.

3rd row: In Green, 1 dc. in each dc., 1 ch., turn.

4th row: As 3rd row then pick up Blue thread, 2 ch., turn (fasten off Green thread).

5th row: In Blue 1 tr. in same place as 2 ch., 2 tr. in each dc. till end (70 sts.) 2 ch., turn.

6th row: In Blue, 1 tr. in each tr. till end, 1 ch., turn.

Rep. first to 6th rows 3 times more, then work first to 4th rows once.

Continue in Green thread, work 11 more rows of dc. (13 rows altogether), fasten off the thread.

Join side pieces to either side of the centre piece.

Decorative Bands for Front:

With Green thread work a row of ch. 30 cms. long (to fit from shoulder to 1 cm. below the lowermost Green line on centre front).

Work in rows of dc. inc. 1 st. at lower end of band in first 7 rows and dec. 1 st. at same end, in next 6 rows, fasten off the thread.

Similarly work one more band. Stitch bands in position, vertically along both sides of front neck, having straight end along the shoulder seam (refer photograph).

Red Flowers: With Red thread work 6 ch., join with a s.s. to form a ring.

Next round: 1 dc. in the ring, * 3 ch., 1 dc. in 2nd ch. from hook, 1 tr. in next ch., 1 dc. in the ring, rep. from * 4 times more, avoid dc. at the end of last rep., s.s. to first dc., fasten off the thread. Similarly work 8 flowers more.

Stitch one to centre of Green band at neck and then 4 each onto the vertical bands spaced at equal distance. Then chain sts. are worked in Black thread to form stems, to join the row of flowers, even tiny leaves are worked in Black ch. st. and over each ch. st. work a dc. (refer photograph).

Sleeves:

With Blue thread work a row of 142 ch., turn.

1st row: 1 tr. in 4th ch. from hook, 1 tr. in each ch. till end, 2 ch., turn (140 sts.).

Work 2 rows of tr., inc. 1 st. at the end of 3rd row.

4th row: Work in dc., work 2 sts. tog. over first 30 sts., then work 3 sts. tog. over next 81 sts., work 2 sts. tog. over next 30 sts. (15 + 27 + 15 = 57 sts.).

Work 2 more rows of dc. working 1 dc. in each st. * in Green thread work 2 rows of dc., pick up Blue thread, 2 ch., turn., fasten off Green thread.

Next row: 1 tr. in same place as 2 ch., 2 tr. in each st. till end, 2 ch., turn.

Next row: Work in tr., inc. 1 st. at each end, 1 ch., turn.

Next row: Work in dc., work 2 tr. tog. till end, 1 ch., turn.

Next row: 1 dc. in each st. till end, join Green thread.

Rep. from * once more, then work 2 rows of Green dc., pick up Blue thread 2 ch., turn.

Work 2 tr. in each st. till end, then continue in rows of tr. inc. 1 st. at each end of next and every alt. row till work measures 16 cms. in length, ending with a row on wrong side.

Shape Top:

1st row: s.s. over 7 sts., work in tr. to last 7 sts., turn.

2nd row: s.s. over 3 sts., work in tr. to last 3 sts., turn.

Rep. 2nd row 11 times more, fasten off thread.

To Make Up:

Join shoulder and sleeve seams. Join side seams, leave 16 rows open from base. Set sleeves into armholes, gathering fullness at top. With Green thread work 2 rows of dc. along lower edge and 1 row of dc. along sleeve edge. Sew decorative green bands in position (refer photograph).

Arnavaz Dhondy

V.I.P. Interviews—10

"I love your 'V.I.P.' As a true Greek Orthodox, I fall for everything with the Classic line!"

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"It already has" we said confidently. "'V.I.P.' goes to 48 countries around the world!"

"I'm sure I've taken it to 49—at the very least!" quipped the shipping heiress who found it difficult to stay away from water. Even on land.

"The most beautiful thing about 'V.I.P.' is its clean line. Classic—that's a good name for it."

"We also have another range—Travelite" we informed her.

"Some people can travel light", she shrugged, "Me, I take along a dozen suitcases or more. All Classics."

"Of course, I always take a bit of Greece with me wherever I go—just in case I feel a little homesick," she confessed. "So I choose the 'V.I.P.' blue of the Mediterranean sky, the green of the olive groves and the gold of the Grecian sunshine..."

"We've built one of the largest luggage factories in the world" we said modestly.

"That's splendid" she enthused. "We Greeks love monuments to everything. Even success."

"Of course" we said, "in today's world, practicality is important. So we build our 'V.I.P.'s really tough."

"That's how they survive all my Epic voyages" she exclaimed with an admiring smile. "My next Odyssey is to Africa...and I've got my 'V.I.P.' suitcases packed and ready for it."

"We're sure you'll like our Carry-ons" we said.

"Well" she joked, "there are some who say Greeks love to carry on. Regardless! That, of course, is another of those Greek Myths."

"We hope you will return to India soon" we said.

"Nai! Nai!" she replied. "I most certainly will! I've got to visit so many good friends. Like you."

Seeing our confusion she explained that 'nai' was 'yes' in Greek. Now you know how the expression talking Greek arose!

We said a regretful goodbye, observing that nobody could now talk about the Greek influence in India and think only of Alexander the Great!

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THE NIGHT TRAIN AT DEOLI

Ruskin Bond

SHE SAW THAT I WAS LOOKING AT HER INTENTLY, BUT AT FIRST SHE PRETENDED NOT TO NOTICE. AND THEN THOSE EYES, SEARCHING AND ELOQUENT, MET MINE

WHEN I was at college I used to spend my summer vacations in Dehra, at my grandmother's place. I would leave the plains early in May and return late in July. Deoli was a small station about thirty miles from Dehra; it marked the beginning of the heavy jungles of the Indian Terai.

The train would reach Deoli at about five in the morning, when the station would be dimly lit with electric bulbs and oil-lamps, and the jungle beyond would just be visible in the faint light of dawn. Deoli had only one platform with an office for the station-master, and a waiting room. The platform boasted a tea stall, a fruit vendor, and a few stray dogs; not much else, because the train stopped there for only ten minutes before rushing on into the forests.

Why it stopped at Deoli, I don't know. Nothing ever happened there. Nobody got off the train and nobody got in. There were never any coolies on the platform. But the train would halt for a full ten minutes, and then a bell would sound, the guard would blow his whistle, and presently Deoli would be left behind and forgotten.

I used to wonder what happened in Deoli, behind the station walls. I always felt sorry for that lonely little platform, and for the place that nobody wanted to visit. I decided that one day I would get off the train and spend the day there, just to please the town.

I was eighteen, visiting my grandmother, and the train stopped at Deoli. A girl came down the platform selling baskets.

It was a cold morning and the girl had a shawl thrown across her shoulders. Her feet were bare and her clothes were old, but she was a young girl, walking gracefully and with dignity.

When she came to my window, she stopped. She saw that I was looking at her intently, but at first she pretended not to notice. She had a pale skin, set off by shiny black hair, and dark, troubled eyes. And then those eyes, searching and eloquent, met mine.

She stood by my window for some time and neither of us said anything. But when she moved on, I found myself leaving my seat and going to the carriage door. She noticed me at the door, and stood waiting on the platform, looking the other way. I walked across to the tea stall. A kettle was boiling over on a small fire, but the owner of the stall was busy serving tea somewhere on the train. The girl followed me behind the stall.

"Do you want to buy a basket?" she asked. "They are very strong, made of the finest cane . . ."

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THE NIGHT TRAIN AT DEOLI

"No," I said, "I don't want a basket."

We stood looking at each other for what seemed a very long time, and then she said, "Are you sure you don't want a basket?"

"All right, give me one," I said, and I took the one on top and gave her a rupee, hardly daring to touch her fingers.

As she was about to speak, the guard blew his whistle; she said something, but it was lost in the clanging of the bell and hissing of the engine. I had to run back to my compartment.

I watched her as the platform slipped away. She was alone on the platform and she did not move, but she was looking at me and smiling.

I sat up awake for the rest of the journey. I could not rid my mind of the picture of the girl's face and her dark, smouldering eyes.

But when I reached Dehra, the incident became blurred and distant, for there were other things to occupy my mind. It was only when I was making the return journey, two months later, that I remembered the girl.

I was looking out for her as the train drew into the station, and I felt an unexpected thrill when I saw her walking up the platform. I sprang off the footboard and waved to her.

When she saw me, she smiled. She was pleased that I remembered her. I was pleased that she remembered me.

She did not go down the length of the train selling baskets, but came straight to the tea stall; her dark eyes were suddenly filled with light. We said nothing for some time but we couldn't have been more eloquent. I felt the impulse to put her on the train there and then, and take her away with me; I could not bear the thought of having to watch her recede into the distance of Deoli station. I took the baskets from her hand and put them on the ground. She put out her hand for one of them, but I caught her hand and held it.

"I have to go to Delhi," I said.

She nodded, "I do not have to go anywhere."

The guard blew his whistle for the train to leave — and how I hated the guard for doing that!

"I will come again," I said. "Will you be here?"

She nodded again, and, as she nodded, the bell clanged and the train slid forward. I had to wrench my hand away from the girl and run.

This time I did not forget her. She was with me for the remainder of the journey, and for long after. All that year she was a bright, living thing. And when the college term finished I packed in haste and left for Dehra earlier than usual. My grandmother would be pleased at my eagerness to see her.

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I was nervous and anxious as the train drew into Deoli, because I was wondering what I should say to the girl, and what I should do; I was determined that I wouldn't stand helplessly before her, hardly able to speak or do anything about my feelings.

The train came tor Deoli, and I looked up and down the platform, but I could not see the girl anywhere.

I opened the door and stepped off the footboard. I was deeply disappointed, and overcome by a sense of foreboding. I felt I had to do something, and so I ran up to the station master and said, "Do you know the girl who used to sell baskets here?"

"No, I don't," said the station-master. "And you'd better get on the train if you don't want to be left behind."

But I paced up and down the platform and stared over the railings at the station yard; all I saw was a mango tree and a dusty road leading into the jungle. Where did the road go? The train was moving out of the station, and I had to run along the platform and jump for the door of my compartment. Then, as the train gathered speed and rushed through the forests, I sat brooding in front of the window.

What could I do about finding a girl I had seen only twice, who had hardly spoken to me, and about whom I knew nothing — absolutely nothing — but for whom I felt a tenderness and responsibility that I had never felt before?

My grandmother was not pleased with my visit after all, because I didn't stay at her place more than a couple of weeks. I felt restless and ill-at-ease. So I took the train back to the plains, meaning to ask further questions of the station-master at Deoli.

But at Deoli there was a new station-master. The new man didn't know anything about the girl who sold baskets. I found the owner of the tea stall, a small, shrivelled-up man, wearing greasy clothes, and asked him if he knew anything about the girl.

"Yes, there was such a girl here, I remember quite well," he said. "But she has stopped coming now."

"Why?" I asked. "What happened to her?"

"How should I know?" said the man.

And once again I had to run for the train.

As Deoli platform receded, I decided that one day I would have to break journey there, spend a day in the town, make inquiries, and find the girl who had stolen my heart with nothing but a look from her dark, impatient eyes.

With this thought I consoled myself throughout my last term in college. I went to Dehra again in the summer and when, in the early hours of the morning, the night train drew into Deoli station, I looked up and down the platform for signs of the girl, knowing I wouldn't find her but hoping just the same.

Somehow, I couldn't bring myself to break journey at Deoli and spend a day there. (If it was all fiction or a film, I reflected, I would have got down and cleared up the mystery and reached a suitable ending for the whole thing.) I think I was afraid to do this. I was afraid of discovering what really happened to this girl. Perhaps she was no longer in Deoli, perhaps she was married, perhaps she had fallen ill...

In the last few years I have passed through Deoli many times, and I always look out of the carriage window, half expecting to see the same unchanged face smiling up at me. I wonder what happens in Deoli, behind the station walls. But I will never break my journey there. I prefer to keep hoping and dreaming, and looking out of the window up and down that lonely platform, waiting for the girl with the baskets.

I never break my journey at Deoli, but I pass through as often as I can.

THE LITTLE WOMAN
by Don Tobin
HAVE YOU THOUGHT ABOUT WHERE WE'RE GOING ON OUR VACATION THIS YEAR?
WHY DON'T YOU DECIDE? WE'LL GO ANY-WHERE YOU SAY!
REALLY? WE'LL GO ANYWHERE I WANT TO GO?
ANY-WHERE YOU SAY!
ANYTHING WITHIN REASON, THAT IS -
WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?
YOU MEAN WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES?
I MEAN WITHIN THE LIMITS OF OUR BANK ACCOUNT!
THAT DOES NARROW IT A BIT!
IT'S STILL YOUR CHOICE... EITHER THE DRIVE-IN MOVIE OR DINNER AT BURGER BUN-
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6-10

THAT'S A LAUGH!

"More than five thousand elephants go each year to make our piano keys."

"Really? Well, it's remarkable what those beasts can be trained to do."

* * *

"And what," asked the chief of the Cannibal Islands, in his kindest tones, "was your business before you were captured by my men?"

"I was a newspaper man," answered the captive.

"An editor?"

"No, merely a sub-editor."

"Cheer up young man, promotion awaits you. After dinner you shall be editor-in-chief."

* * *

They were married for twenty-five years and had their biggest argument on their silver anniversary. She never hit harder or lower. She said, "If it weren't for my money that TV wouldn't be here. If it weren't for my money the very chair you're sitting in wouldn't be here."

"Are you kidding?" he interrupted. "If it weren't for your money, even I wouldn't be here."

* * *

George's favourite story is about the widow who was selling her husband's new Cadillac for fifty dollars.

"Why?" somebody asked her.

"In my husband's will," she explained, "he asked that this new Cadillac be sold and the proceeds be given to his beautiful young secretary. I'm following his wishes — to the letter."

* * *

When a woman goes on a drastic diet, she has either one or both of these objectives in mind: to retain her girlish figure — or her boyish husband.

* * *

Was she dull? She was the kind of girl a boy takes to the movies when he wants to see the picture.

* * *

The wonderful Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, greatest contralto of her time, was seated in a restaurant near the Metropolitan Opera House with an enormous steak before her. Enrico Caruso came in and joined her.

"Stena," he said, "you're not going to eat that alone."

"No," said the portly contralto, "not alone; with potatoes, cabbage and french fries."

* * *

"I see you're drinking coffee, judge," someone remarked to Ben Lindsay on a hot summer's day. "Why don't you try gin and ginger ale?"

"I've never done it," said the judge. "But I've tried many fellows who have."

Compiled by George Fegradoe

Happy days are here again...

Everybody is
feeling great
on Thums Up.

Thums Up

The refreshing Cola

Adorn your hands. Bejewel your ears. But use Sunsilk for beautiful hair.

Soft, silky, sunshine hair.
Sunsilk is more than just a shampoo - it's your most important cosmetic. Because only Sunsilk Shampoo does so much to make you look and feel your beautiful best.

And now the Sunsilk 'new look' range has even more to offer: natural ingredients that you know are good for your hair.

Whatever you do to the rest of you, you can't be truly beautiful till you use Sunsilk. Start now.

sun silk*

A girl's most important cosmetic

Sunsilk's 'new look' range has a shampoo for every type of hair. Almond for normal hair. Lemon for greasy hair. Amla for dry hair. Egg Protein for dull, lifeless hair. Shikakai for delicate hair.

BEAUTY BULLETIN

TO DYE HAIR

I am a working woman of 42. I have always applied Mehndi to dye my hair because I never favoured hairdyes which contain chemicals.

Now my hair has started greying fast. Last week I used a black hair dye but it gave my hair a jet black colour which looks unnatural. What should I do?

M. C. (Calcutta)

Don't just use the black colour to dye your hair. But mix two shades — black and brown when dyeing your hair. This will not make your hair appear too black.

CLOSE-SET EYES

I have an extremely fair complexion; it is smooth and flawless. But my eyes are close-set. How can I make them seem far apart?

M. N. (Pune)

You should emphasize the outer half of the eye only. Use a pale eyeshadow, starting at the centre of the eye and sweeping out past the corners. Begin eye lines on both upper and lower lashes at the centre of the eye. Accent only the outer half of the upper lashes with mascara.

And when tweezing, extend the space between eyebrows by tweezing hair at the inner corners. Emphasize the new shape of the brows, elongating it to match the extended eye line.

STRAIGHTENING WAVES

PROBLEM HAIR

I have straight hair but it is slightly wavy at the back. In humid weather it is difficult to smoothen out the waves without a shampoo. Any remedy?

B. S. (Madras)

Try this method and see whether it helps. Dampen your hair at the back with a comb dipped in warm water. Then spray the area with a setting lotion. Brush it straight down till it dries — this will take about ten minutes.

If this does not help, have the waves straightened out professionally.

KNEE EXERCISE

Sometimes my knees become stiff. I also have fatty pads on the knees. Please suggest an exercise for me.

S. S. P. (Pune)

Deep knee-bands will help to solve your problems; at the same time, this exercise will strengthen your calves too.

From a standing position, rise up on toes and then do a deep knee-bend, hands in front. Then rise up slowly on toes, raising hands overhead. Do ten bends.

Introducing

Rasna Food Flavours

A few drops change a simple dish to a special one

New Rasna Food Flavours are here! Just one drop of Rasna per serving changes an ordinary dish into an exciting one...giving it all the aroma of your favourite condiments!

New Rasna Food Flavours enhance the aroma and appetite appeal of a large variety of dishes and drinks: from pulaos and curries to kheer and puddings... from tea and coffee to sherbets and lassi. And so economical! Each pack contains 200 concentrated drops—enough for 200 servings. So you can give a special touch to every meal, every day!

Choose from a versatile range: elaichi, kesar-elaichi, clove, cinnamon, masala mix.

For greater aroma and extra appetite appeal be sure to add Rasna Food Flavours only after your food is cooked.

OBM/4590

Passport To Fashion

ABOVE : Looking mighty sweet and saucy — a formal Ambiking suiting with a scarlet shirt underneath; a pleated checked skirt and jacket ensemble is perked-up with a tucked in

ABOVE : The winning numbers — a smart gypsy styled midi in an adorable Ambiprincess dress material has ruffles at neck and skirt edge; for the woman with trim ankles and feet, a flared skirt with a long sleeved blouse and waistcoat to match; an Afghan styled kaftan, from an Ambiqueen saree is worn with matching harem pants. The young at heart might add a head scarf and delicate head trinkets.

Here is your passport to the world of high fashion whether at home or abroad on a holiday. They combine comfort with style, easy-to-wear and easy-to-care for. Fashionwise, it is wiser to think early about these styles if you want to get the pick of the bunch! The look here is a forecast of what is to come next and you will see that these styles have one thing in common — sashed, cinched, belted — well suited for town or country, for day or evening wear.

Outfits modelled at the Ambiscope Fashion Show organised by Eve's Weekly in association with Shri Ambica Mills.

Photographs: Taiyeb Badshah

RIGHT : For a casual approach — a beige safari suit in Ambiking suiting. Colourful scarf cinched at neck; a knee-length clingy jumpsuit in blue is styled with colourful trimmings. Sash and accessories to add a personal touch.

WOMEN IN FOCUS

UMA TULI

A MANY-FACETED PERSONALITY

Mrs. Uma Tuli, the first woman Battalion Commander of the Delhi Home Guards, now promoted to the rank of District Commandant, is a woman with a many-faceted personality. An English lecturer by profession, she is deeply involved in various other activities including social work, and looking after the girls Home Guard Unit.

"Though I have been teaching literature in Mata Sundari College for the last 15 years, I took up the task of reorganising the girls unit of the Home Guards in Delhi only about three years back. No one was taking any interest in the organisation before that. When I was asked to take it over, I saw it as a challenge and decided to give the unit a new life. The first thing I did was to approach all the women's colleges in Delhi. I addressed the girls during their assemblies and within two months had enrolled 500 girls. Now the Ladies Home Guard wing is working as a separate unit," says Uma.

"My main contribution has been that I have, for the first time, involved young girls in this organisation. Previously most of them were middle aged women who did not have enough free time or interest in the organisation. My girls now are very young and ever willing to come for training and demonstrations. I teach them fire fighting, rescue operations, weapons training, judo, first aid, cycling, P.T. drill, and communications. I have also for the first time raised a ladies band and am now planning to start an adventure club for trekking and mountaineering," says Uma.

She was the first woman to lead the men's unit of the Home Guards in the 1978 Republic Day parade and was also the recipient of the Best Worker award of 1978 (Home Guards). "My basic aim in reorganising the Delhi girls unit of the Home Guards has been to help these young girls develop their personalities, to make them socially aware, confident, independent and useful citizens of the country."

Uma has also done much useful social work. She started a school for poor children in a village near Delhi, using funds gathered from friends and relatives, initially. The Delhi Commonwealth Women's Association have now adopted the school, and after a doctor offered to give the children free medical check-ups and the D.C.W.A. promised to provide the medicines, the children have both their health and education taken care of.

Encouraged by the success of her first venture, Uma decided to start adult education classes on the premises of the school, for the villagers. "I felt that it was no use giving education to the children if their mothers remained illiterate. So I started these classes for the adults in the village. The same teacher who teaches the children in the morning, teaches these women in the afternoon."

Moved by the plight of a blind young boy, she started a small blind institution near her house for young people, a few years back. The institution is working smoothly now though Uma still contributes to it regularly.

A very organised person herself, Uma manages to compress so many activities into one day. "I try and do everything in such a way that nothing is ever neglected, home, children or my work. I think if one can organise things in the right manner, life can be tension free and smooth."

Jyotsana Kapoor

NIRMALA GOGTE

RESEARCH IN MUSIC

"Music has always been my first love. I don't consider it a passport to fame and popularity. To me, music is a part of my being, just as breathing or thinking is. I can't think of life without music," says Nirmala Gogte who has a Masters' Degree in music from the S.N.D.T. Univer-

sity and is currently engaged in research for a monograph on the inter-relationship of Gujarati, Marathi and Karnataka classical stage music between 1880 and 1935.

Nirmala who hails from a family of music lovers, started singing at a very early age and started formal training in music from the age of thirteen. Her clear mellifluous voice, and good looks, were an ideal combination for the stage and she joined the Marathi classical theatre. For fifteen years she sang her way through many memorable performances.

"But I had to give up the stage as it would interfere with my family life. Long gruelling hours of rehearsals were difficult to combine with my duties as housewife and mother. Moreover I realised that one cannot go on forever in this profession which calls for not only talent but also youth and looks. I decided to quit the stage and devote my time to music," said Nirmala.

Because of her association with Marathi classical stage music, Nirmala was the right choice for the research scholarship instituted by 'Vaitalik', which is a cultural organisation devoted to the cause of promoting Indian cultural music, dance and drama. "Classical stage music is not very popular now. Thirty years ago, people would flock to see a Marathi or Gujarati play with a classical theme set to classical music. Now, this is almost extinct in Gujarat and Karnataka while in Maharashtra, it is still enjoyed by a few. The birth of realism in drama, has displaced this rather stylised and artificial form. Moreover this form of theatre, expects from the performers, a clear diction, a thorough knowledge of classical music, a ringing, melodious voice and of course, a personality suited to the stage. The audience too, will have to be familiar with classical music. All these constraints have contributed to the decline of classical stage music. My monograph will deal with the close relationship between the classical stage music of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. I have to interview musicians and stage artistes from the three states, and read a lot of books on the the subject."

A mother of two children, Nirmala is married to a man, whose main interest is science! He is the founder of the 'Marathi Vignam Parishad' which aims at spreading the knowledge of science among the masses

"We believe in the policy of live and let live. I sing to my heart's content and he spreads the knowledge of science to his heart's content," concluded Nirmala Gogte.

C. S.

don't play with FIRE

Prof. Douglas Jackson, an authority on Burns, talks to CHITRA CHOKALINGAM about the preventive regulations that ought to be enforced, and the facilities available for treatment of this common but often fatal accident

Prof. Douglas Jackson is an international authority on burns who has retired after working for over 30 years in the accident and emergency department of the Birmingham Hospital in U.K. He was in charge of a Burns Unit in the hospital before retirement. This hospital has a burns unit of 40 beds and a research unit with ten doctors who study different aspects of burns.

Prof. Jackson had recently come to India and I had an opportunity to interview him when he visited Madras. When I asked him the purpose of his visit, he said, "During the 30 years I have worked in Birmingham, quite a lot of advance has taken place and I am very interested in seeing how the rest of the world is coping with the problem of burns. I have come on a fact-finding visit on a Commonwealth lectureship, the point of which is to exchange views to our mutual advantage."

Q: Did you find your visits to various parts of the country interesting?

A: Yes, very interesting. My first stop was Calcutta and the day after I arrived, a session of the Burns Association in Calcutta was opened by Mother Teresa. This was a great privilege as I had the opportunity to have a few words with her. From there I went to Asansol, Ranchi and there visited the two hospitals at the Tata Works, Jamshedpur. Then I went to Delhi and saw the very huge Burns Unit there, which is the largest I know of, and very busy. Then on to Bombay, where I visited a medical college and several villages nearby, and then on to the Pune Armed Forces Hospital.

Q: Are the causes of burns in India and U.K. generally the same?

A: Well, not quite. Talking to the villagers I found that almost half the burns are caused by the pressure stove which is used extensively in this country. While lighting them, there is a very great risk of flames shooting out from the stove and setting clothes on fire. Sometimes the pressure stove bursts due to wrong handling.

The practice of cooking on the floor and placing pots on shelves above the stove is always dangerous. The housewife reaches for them over the stove and her clothes catch fire. The beautiful national costume, the saree, has its dangers, because of its loose flowing style.

Q: Do you have as many burns as we have here?

A: Well, we have a fewer number because our cooking arrangements are safer. Even so, we get about 400 severe burn cases at our unit in a year and about 2,000 out-patients. Almost half of them are children.

Q: How does that happen?

A: Well, the commonest cause of children getting burns in our country is through heating appliances or unguarded fires.

England being a cold country, we have a fire in the living room, and often these are unguarded. Then there is the national habit of drinking hot tea and children often pull the table cloth upsetting the tea pot over themselves, leading to burns on the chest and face. The third but not the least is the battered baby syndrome where the mother puts the child in too hot bathing water or deliberately burns the child to stop it crying. I am very happy that this is not so common here.

Q: Do you have fewer deaths due to burns in Britain here?

A: Yes, we have fewer deaths. In the whole of Britain we have 700 to 800 deaths among our 15 million people. In Bombay, I was told, there are nearly 1000 deaths among 7 million people.

Q: What would you say this is due to?

A: Well, it appears to me that most of these cases do not reach the hospital in time. In Britain most burns cases reach the hospital within an hour or two of the injury. Here it is often 10 hours or even several days.

Q: Here in Madras we often have neighbourhood fires, an entire slum catching fire. What should be done to minimise injuries and deaths?

A: I would say that two important things need to be done immediately, apart from putting out the fire. One is to catch children who are running around with their clothes burning and put out the flames with a pot of water; there is always a pot of water in most Indian homes. But if this is not found, it is best to roll the child in a blanket or whatever thick material is available at the time. The second thing is to cover the burns with a clean sheet or towel so that they are not touched before they get to hospital. The worst thing about burns is infection which leads to death.

Q: What is the treatment given at the hospital?

A: The treatment of burns has become more surgical in recent years. We try now to remove the burnt skin and replace it with a new skin graft in the first few days. If this is not possible, the patient has to go through a long period of several weeks of great danger from infection. Often skin graft cannot be done for several weeks and this delay is a dangerous period when infection could occur. During this time of waiting the patient has to be fed with extra protein to stop wasting away. Much destruction of red cells of the blood occurs, so blood transfusion has to be given, but the most important thing is to prevent infection, so antibiotics and vaccines have to be administered.

Q: During your tour of this country, did you find a special concern for burns victims?

A: Yes. It struck me that a great deal is being done for burns victims. At all the places I visited, general and plastic surgeons have shown a great interest in establishing special units for burns.

Q: Do these units need any special facilities?

A: Yes, certain facilities such as isolating infectious cases from the other cases during treatment, the staff to feed, take care of, and turn the patient frequently day and night, and the medical staff to carry out treatment as soon as the patient gets into hospital.

Q: Can the public help in the prevention of burns?

A: Yes, and what struck me coming from another country was the work being done to educate the public in the prevention of fire accidents through radio, television and posters. I find that industrialists too take a keen interest in the prevention of fires.

Q: In the U.K. I think you have several regulations for the prevention of fires, haven't you?

A: Yes, we have laws to have fires guarded, restricting the sale of inflammable night-dresses unless they conform to certain standards and the manufacture and sale of fireworks. These laws could be enforced here too to reduce accidents. I am told that during Deepavali there are a great many burn accidents, especially of children.

Q: Before we conclude, Prof. Jackson, could you tell me what improvement you can suggest in order to have fewer deaths from burns in India?

A: The most urgent improvement is to get the patient to a hospital more quickly, by educating the public and improving the ambulance and other transport facilities. There is also a great need for more burns units in hospitals with trained staff to treat the victims. Dedication is what is most required. Burns occur more among the poorer people in every country.

FETCH THE VEG.!

Premila Lal

When days are hot and humid, refreshing and appetising luncheons and dinners based on a variety of vegetables are a good choice. Vegetables can lend themselves to many delectable preparations and interesting dishes made with exciting new combinations — try beetroot with orange sauce, cucumbers with rice, or curried stuffed horseradish for some unusual teaming. So, add special interest and colour to your vegetarian menu and enjoy the best return in good eating and good nutrition for the family.

CUCUMBERS WITH RICE

½ kg rice
2 tbsps. ghee or oil
4 cucumbers
2 tsps. black gram dal
2 dry red chillis
A sprig curry leaves
Salt to taste

GRIND TO A PASTE:

2 red chillis
A pinch mustard seeds
½ tsp. turmeric powder
A little asafoetida

Cook the rice with salt and turmeric, till tender but firm. Stir in some oil and mix lightly with a fork. Cool and mix the ground masala paste. Slit the cucumbers lengthwise. Scoop out the pulp gently and leave the hol-

Photograph : Taiyeb Badshah

low shells aside. Add the scooped portion to the rice. Heat the ghee in a pan and brown the soaked dal lightly. Add chillis and curry leaves, and fry a while. Put in the rice, and blend well. Cover with a well fitting lid, and allow to remain over very low heat. Just before serving, fill the rice in the hollow cucumbers and lightly bake in the oven for five minutes.

CURRIED STUFFED HORSERADISH

500 grams white radish
2 onions
½ coconut
1 tsp. garam masala
1 tsp. turmeric powder
1 tsp. fresh chilli powder
1 tsp. coriander seeds
2 dry red chillis
½ tbsp. ghee
4 cloves
4 peppercorns
Salt to taste

Grate the coconut. Wash and scrape the radish and slit them into quarters lengthwise, leaving the stem intact. Heat ghee in a frying pan and fry onions and red chillis until golden brown. Add grated coconut, coriander seeds, pepper and cloves and fry for five minutes. Remove from the heat and grind to a paste, adding a little water. Add the remaining spices and salt to the paste and mix well. Stuff the radish with the masala.

Take a saucepan and lay the stuffed radishes at the bottom. Cover with remaining masala and a cupful of water. Cook on a low heat until the radishes are tender. Serve with rotis.

BEETROOT WITH ORANGE SAUCE

3 medium-sized beetroots, boiled and diced
Juice of 2 oranges
Rind of 2 oranges (grated)
250 grams butter
1 tbsp. cornflour
¼ tsp. salt
1 tsp. fresh ground pepper

In the top of a double boiler, combine the cornflour with the orange juice. Add orange rind, salt and pepper, then place the top on the boiler and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until the sauce thickens. Add the beetroot cubes, but do not stir as the colour will spread. Remove from pan into a deep dish and serve hot.

BRINJAL CAVIAR

1 kg large brinjals
2-3 cloves garlic
1 cup lemon juice
1 large onion
2 hard boiled eggs
2 tbsps. sesame seeds, crushed
1 tbsp. coriander leaves, finely chopped
1-2 green chillis
Hot melted butter

Bake the brinjals on a coal fire or in an oven. Peel and mash well with a fork. Pound the garlic with salt and add sesame seeds and lime juice, alternately. Add the finely chopped onion finely sliced green chillis and coriander leaves. Mix well with one tablespoon of olive oil. Stir in the mashed brinjals and pour into a deep serving dish. Sprinkle with chopped hard boiled eggs and pour hot melted butter on top. Chill and serve with hot buttered toast.

ALU MATTAR HALWA

½ kg potatoes
½ kg peas, shelled
200 grams sugar
¼ kg ghee
¾ cup mixed nuts, chopped
1 dtsp. raisins
1 tsp. cardamom powder

Peel the potatoes, wash and grate them. Put grated potato in the cooker with half cup water. Bring to pressure and cook for half a minute. Drain off water. Put the peas in the cooker with half cup water and cook for two minutes. Drain the peas and keep aside. Alternatively, use cooker separators and cook both together for two minutes. Put sugar in a dekchi, add a cup of water and allow to boil until thick. Remove from the fire. Fry the nuts in a little ghee and keep aside.

Heat the remaining ghee and add the potatoes and coarsely mashed peas. Fry for five minutes, add syrup and cook, stirring for fifteen minutes. Add nuts and raisins and mix well. Add cardamom and remove from heat. Serve warm, garnished with silver varakh.

EGG AND BEAN CURRY

6 eggs
500 grams French beans
1 tbsp. chilli powder
1 dtsp. coriander seeds
1 dtsp. cummin seeds
1 tsp. turmeric
1" piece ginger
6 cloves garlic
1 onion
1½ tbsps. ghee or oil
Salt to taste

Grind the garlic and ginger to a paste. Hard boil the eggs, shell and fry in hot ghee to a golden brown. Halve the eggs. String the beans and cut into one inch pieces. Boil in salted water for ten minutes, drain and keep aside. Chop the onion finely. Heat the ghee and fry the onion. Add the condiments and salt to taste. Stir constantly and fry till the ghee floats to the top. Add a cup of water and simmer gently to form a thick gravy. Add extra water if required. Lastly, add the halved eggs and beans and simmer for another fifteen minutes.

PALAK PARATHA

250 grams whole wheat flour
100 grams gram flour
2 bunches spinach
Salt to taste
1 bunch spring onion
Ghee

Wash and chop the spinach finely. Chop the spring onion finely. Heat a little ghee and saute the onion. Add spinach and salt. Cover and cook till the water evaporates from the spinach. Mix spinach with the gram flour and knead with addition of water. Add the wheat flour, working in well with fingers and adding little water to make a pliable dough. Roll out into pancakes and fry in a little ghee till cooked on both sides. Season spinach with a little chilli powder if desired. Serve with buttermilk.

TOMATOES STUFFED WITH GREEN PEAS AND PANEER

6 tomatoes
1 cup green peas, cooked
½ cup paneer or cottage cheese
1 bunch spring onions, finely chopped
1-2 tsps. fresh dill, chopped
Salt and pepper to taste

Slice off the tops of the tomatoes and scoop out the pulp and seeds. If preferred, halve each tomato and scoop. Turn the tomato cups upside down to drain excess liquid. Mix together the green peas, crumbled cheese, onion, dill and season to taste. Sprinkle with a dash of chilli powder if desired. Stuff the tomato cups with this mixture. Place the stuffed tomatoes in a lightly greased baking tray and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes. Alternately, strain the tomato pulp and pour the juice in the tray, cook till tender.

NEW GIFTS FOR OUR COOKERY WINNERS

Prize winners of our Weekly Contest will receive, from January 1980, in addition to the usual Rs. 50.00 cash prize,

1) A 9-cup Storefresh container from **TRU PTI INDUSTRIES,** Bombay, 2) A Gift Hamper from **CORN PRODUCTS** containing Brown and Polson Custard Powder, Rex Jelly, Rex Baking Powder and Davis Gelatine and, 3) A compact gift packet containing all the Spices and Spice powders from **P. MITTULAUL LALAH & SONS,** Madras.

So send in your original vegetarian or non-vegetarian recipes accompanied with a coupon, to the Cookery Editor, EVE'S WEEKLY, Bombay Samachar Marg, Bombay 400 023.

Imageads-NP-6c

UMESH YOGA DARSHAN

(Part I English or Hindi)

Author: Yogiraj Shri Umeshchandraji
Founder: Shri Ramtirth Yogashram
(Estd: 1933)

In this most authoritative book, the author with his fifty years of practical experience of Yoga training and research guides you to regain and maintain physical and mental health and attain spiritual bliss.

The book guides you to practise eighty-four classical Yogic postures through easy intermediate and advanced courses, with techniques, benefits and 61 art-paper page illustrations. The techniques of six purificatory processes-SHATKRIYAS are also described with Yogic code of ethics — YAMAS and NIYAMAS. The book is admired by Yogic and medical experts all over the world. Prices : Rs. 30/- Postages : Rs. 5/.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM

Near Dadar (C. Rly.) Station, Bombay-400 014.

RECIPES FROM OUR READERS

Miss Anju Malik, New Delhi.

SPINACH CUTLETS

250 grams Bengal gram dal
500 grams spinach
1 onion
20 grams ginger
4 bread slices
¾ tsp. salt
½ tsp. red chilli powder
1-2 green chillis
A few coriander leaves
½ tsp. mango powder
½ tsp. coriander powder
Ghee for frying

Wash and chop the spinach, onion, ginger. Grind the chillis. Mix onion, ginger and chillis with spinach. Cook without water till soft. Pick, wash and cook the dal in water and grind both dal and spinach separately. Mix the two ground paste together. Add red chillis, salt, coriander and mango powder and soaked bread slices. Mix well and shape into cutlets. Fry in ghee till brown. Serve hot.

Mrs Veena Sood, Bombay.

MALAI BHARTHA

500 grams brinjals
250 grams onions
200 grams tomatoes
½ cup cream
1 tsp. coriander powder
½ tsp. cummin seed powder
¼ tsp. turmeric powder
¼ tsp. chilli powder
1 tsp. aniseed powder
4 tbsps. ghee
Salt to taste

Bake the brinjals in the oven for one hour. Cut, and peel off the skin. Mash well. Chop the onions and saute them in ghee. Add chilli and turmeric powder. Chop tomatoes and fry with the onions. Add powdered coriander, aniseed, cummin seed and salt. Fry till ghee separates. Mix in the mashed brinjals and fry for about fifteen minutes.

Take one teaspoon of ghee in a pan and fry the cream till thick and ghee separates. Put the bhartha in the baking dish and spread a layer of the fried cream on top. Bake at 250°F for half an hour. Garnish with fresh coriander leaves.

Rima Spolia, Chandigarh.

VEGETARIAN KABABS

2 cups Bengal gram dal
200 grams paneer
1 onion
1 piece ginger
½ pod garlic
3 green chillis
2 red chillis
½ tsp. chilli powder
½ tsp. pepper
1 tsp. garam masala
½ tsp. mango powder
Salt to taste
Ghee for frying

FOR THE CHUTNEY:

2 onions
1 bunch coriander leaves
A few mint leaves
1 green chilli
2 red chillis
Salt
1 small ball tamarind

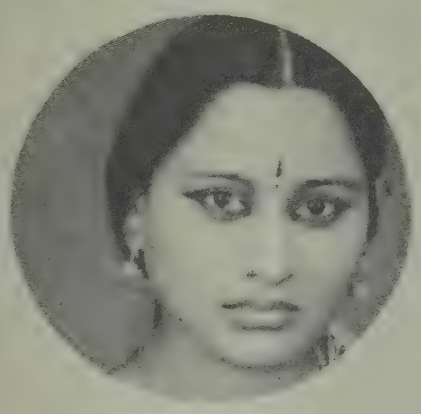
Soak the dal for four hours. Boil and grind to a paste. Break the paneer till it resembles breadcrumbs. Grind ginger, garlic, green and red chillis. Chop the onion. Add all these to the ground dal along with the chilli powder, pepper, garam masala, mango powder and salt. Mix well.

Make small kababs out of the above mixture and fry in hot ghee till crisp and golden brown.

FOR THE CHUTNEY: Grind one onion, coriander, mint leaves, green and red chillis with salt. Extract tamarind juice. Slice the remaining onion finely. Add the tamarind and onion to the ground paste. Mix well. Serve the kababs hot with this chutney.

WEEKLY WINNER

RAMANI SUBRAMANIAN, Karnataka.



Mrs. Subramanian wins Rs. 50/- for this week's best recipe plus a 9 cup Storefresh container from Trupti Industries, a gift hamper from Corn Products and P. Mittulaul Lalah and Sons, Madras.

LEGUMI DOLCI ROLLS

100 grams sweet potatoes
100 grams carrots
850 grams sugar, powdered
A few drops rose essence
500 grams ghee
300 grams flour
50 grams milk powder
Milk as required

Grate the carrots. Peel and boil the sweet potatoes. Steam the carrots. Knead the boiled potatoes to a paste. Add flour, three tablespoon powdered sugar and milk powder. Make a thick dough. Add milk if required. Add the steamed carrot. Mix well. Make thick syrup with the remaining sugar.

Make small puris out of the dough. Roll each puri with your fingers. Press each end of the roll. Fry over low fire till light brown. Soak the rolls in the sugar syrup for ten minutes. Serve hot or cold.

COOKERY CONTESTANTS!

Revised Contest Rules

1. Each recipe must be accompanied by this coupon.

2. The author of each selected entry will be informed in advance and requested to send a passport size photograph of herself to be published along with her recipe.

3. The recipe must be original and not copied from a cookery book, a magazine of any other published material The prize-winner shall have to sign a declaration to that effect before the announcemer is made and the prize awarded.

Address your entries to the Cookery Editor, EVE'S WEEKLY, Bombay Samachar Marg, Bombay—400 023.

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MAZHAR KHAN:
PREFERS POWERFUL CHARACTER ROLES

A. T. Jayanthi

Lean and tall, with a shy, sensitive face, Mazhar Khan is the much talked about guy who's making his debut in Ramesh Sippy's blockbuster "Shaan". Everything points to the possibility that Mazhar is going to turn out another sure-fire success like Amjad Khan who made that sizzling debut in "Sholay". The Sippys have kept him carefully away from the glare of publicity as if he is their secret weapon. They are being cagey about his role and even about his costume in the film. But poor Mazhar's been tied down with this film for more than two years. "Shaan" was delayed because of Parveen Babi's illness and it's been a bit of a setback to Mazhar because in the intervening period fresh faces invaded the industry and walked away with all the meaty roles. Anyway, now that his role in the film is completed, he's out of his self-imposed exile and is busy signing films.

Mazhar Khan is unlike the others who've been thankful for the right break, but would rather not have to acknowledge a godfather. But then Mazhar is a very contradictory individual — he doesn't mind an "outside" godfather backing him, but he doesn't like one's own parent doing it. He's very disdainful about his pal Sunjay's father giving his son a break, but it does not matter to him that Ramesh Sippy has done the same for him.

"I owe a lot to Salim-Javed and Ramesh Sippy; they've given me this chance to achieve star status. If today people approach me, it's because of them. The fact that Rameshji chose me for 'Shaan' opened up a whole lot of doors for me. Because you've a godfather who is established, people respect and accept you. From the day the name Mazhar Khan was announced in 'Shaan' I've been given the respect that normally wouldn't be accorded to a newcomer. Respect is very necessary to a newcomer. Though finally it's talent that sees you through, the initial break is as important as it is difficult.

"Before Javedbhai heard of me from our mutual friends Kuku (Kanwaljeet) and Benji, I used to act in plays. Of course, I wanted to act in films and become a famous star. So I used to go to meet producers and directors, but I never had the courage to approach them. After going all the way to a producer's office, I'd develop cold feet. I'd sit outside their office for hours and finally go home without having spoken to anyone! It was in this state of frustration, that Javedbhai asked for some of my stills and he passed them on to Ramesh Sippy, who then signed me up.

"It was a sort of unwritten understanding that I wouldn't sign any other film. Of course, Rameshji didn't bind me or force me into any sort of understanding. It was only that I was not so keen on signing any more films while I had to give of my best to the very important assignment I had bagged. But now I realise it was a mistake, but it hasn't affected my career too badly. At the moment I've signed about 10 to 12 films and I started signing just a month back. There are a few more interesting projects, but I believe in counting my chickens after I'm sure of their survival, not before they are hatched."

Mazhar, for all his sensitive looks, plays negative and character roles. He declares, "I know I'm not cut out for the conventional hero role, so I'd rather do good character roles." He plays very convincingly Rajesh Khanna's uncle in "Dard".

So that is Mazhar — all set to take the film world by storm once "Shaan" is released. And with his talent and personality, there's little doubt he will!

Photograph : Tajeb Bedekah

BETTER SINGLE THAN BETTER HALF?

Marriage is likened to a fortress — those in, want to get out, while those out, want to get in. The married woman looks enviously at the single one and wonders if life could have been more fun minus all the trappings of marriage, and the single girl gets a feeling that perhaps she might be missing out on the sugar and spice of life without a husband thrown in. So would they like to change places?

Sita Sethur

Sharada Bhave

Usha Pandey

"Certainly not," declares Sita Sethur. "I respect married women and also understand their need for a man and children in their life, but I don't think being single has hampered my enjoying much of, or sense of fulfilment in my life! I have a most satisfying routine! I get up at 5 a.m., do the household chores. We live together — my two bachelor brothers and a married one with his family — and I practise Yoga and am off to work. Evenings are devoted to music, meditation and reading. Weekends, I pursue my hobbies and occasionally, I take short sight seeing trips. I'm very interested in Yoga, music, travelling, reading, palmistry. And how can I do all these if I had married and had a family demanding my time and attention?"

Sharada Bhave has no second thoughts about her married state. "For a woman, marriage is a social, biological, physical and psychological necessity!" she asserts. "Occasionally I feel that I could have done better justice to my career if I did not have commitments which marriage entails, but that is only a thought. Life cannot be too easy for a single woman in our society. Women are still considered physically weak, hence need a man's protection. I definitely vote for marriage, but with an alteration in the priority list — it need not be the first thing for a woman to think of as it was when I got married. Today, a woman can think of a fulfilling career, and then think of marriage when convenient. That's what I advise my daughter. For myself — I don't think of my pre-marriage days with nostalgia."

Contrary to Sharada's emphasis on marriage as a necessity, Usha Pandey feels that a woman can do anything that a man does, even better! "When I was young, I was very touchy about girls being made to feel inferior to boys. I played with my five brothers and realised that I could do all the dare devil things they could, and with that came the realisation that I could face the battle of life just as confidently on my own! That's when I made a conscious decision not to marry. All these years, I've had no occasion to regret this and I don't think I'll do so in future either. Married women accuse single women of being selfish and pleasure loving, but this is a wrong notion. As a medical and social worker, I've helped many women and men get over their psychological problems and this way my contribution to the community is perhaps wider than that of a married woman whose sole concern is her own family!" declares Usha.

"Before I was out of my school uniform, I was married, and I became a grandmother at 35. There was no time to think of anything but my duty as a daughter-in-law in a large joint family and mother of five children. It's only now, with a separate flat and the children grown up and settled, that I wonder what my life would have been if I had defied my father, thirty-five years ago, and opted for being single!" says Geeta Bhagvan. "I wouldn't exactly choose spinsterhood if I were given a chance to begin all over again, but I would certainly feel that being myself and retaining my individuality is as important as being a mother and wife."

Geeta Bhagvan

Shoba Seymour is all for marriage. "I'm waiting to meet the right man and it's going to be home, crib and hearth for me! Till then, I will enjoy my bachelor-girl freedom! There's no point in brooding about being single. It can be fun too! I love meeting people, going to parties, attending religious discourses, seeing films, plays and fashion shows and oh! so many things to do without being bogged down by mundane problems that irk the married women! Seeing how I enjoy myself, many think I'm frivolous and my life is aimless, but my friends know that I am a serious person at heart and have my own commit-

ments. Orphaned at a very early age, I had the responsibility of bringing up my little brother and that meant more to me than marriage. Now I feel I can think of my own life and settle down to matrimony. Till then, I'll make the best of what life offers, put my faith in God and hope for something better," quips Shoba with an optimistic smile!

"I was a working girl and enjoyed my freedom. Now I'm married and have two children

Shoba Seymour

Malathi Murthy

Firayis Engineer

and find the difference this has made to my life," says Malathi Murthy. "As a single girl, I thought of myself, my comforts and my wishes, but now, I put myself last in the order of priorities. Life seems more meaningful, now that I live for the family instead of for myself alone. What a pleasure it is to see my children and husband, well fed and cared for! How satisfying it is to make our home a lovely retreat for them after the day's work and play! I look at single women and wonder how empty their life must be!"

Miss X has a bitter twist to her mouth and faded light in her eyes. Preferring to remain anonymous, she says, "Of what use are regrets? As a young girl, I played with dolls and pots and pans and dreamt of a home and family, but dreams hardly coincide with reality. I was doomed to spinsterhood from my birth perhaps, because of unlucky stars! For no fault of mine, I'm an old maid now, left on the shelf collecting dust. If I were given a chance... but who believes in miracles?"

The fate of Miss X is not unique, because, our society, riddled with superstitions and social evils like dowry, has dashed the hopes of many young women dreaming of matrimony, and an equal number of women have been confined to wedlock, suppressing their aspirations and ambitions.

To this gloomy picture, Firayis Engineer adds a touch of brightness with her complete acceptance of her marital status.

"I have an understanding husband, two lovable children and an interesting job. Why would I even think of changing places with a single girl?" she asks happily. "Of course, a single girl can be more dedicated to her profession than a married woman can, except at the expense of her home and family, but surely a woman is not complete without marriage. To make things easier for the career inclined married woman, the joint family system, if resurrected, would be a boon, but then one can't have everything though, can one?"

To marry. . .or not to marry is the dilemma in many a girl's life. There's so much to be said in favour of both and so much to balk at, too! But the perversity of human nature always finds the other's lawn greener, and it's refreshing to find some who have no regrets about the "road not taken."

Chaya Srivatsa

CONTROLLING OBESITY BY SURGERY

Two Adelaide doctors have developed techniques for a complete gastric by-pass operation aimed at reducing extreme obesity.

Professor James Watts and Dr. Paul O'Brien of Flinders Medical Centre have drawn on the experience of colleagues in Australia and overseas, and are modifying surgery pioneered by Dr. Edward Mason of Iowa, United States, in the early 1970s. In earlier surgery to check obesity, the stomach was stapled towards the top, leaving a small opening for the sustenance to pass into the main stomach area and then into the small intestine.

Although this procedure discouraged people from eating by making them feel "full," when in fact only a small portion of the stomach was full, it often did not achieve long-term success. Gradually the stapled area of the stomach and the hole into the main part became stretched. Progressively greater amounts of food could be ingested and obesity problems recurred.

In the new technique, the top eighth of the stomach is completely stapled and the small intestine cut below the stomach outlet. One end is sutured to the stapled top of the stomach, and a small hole provided to allow passage for nutriment. The trailing piece of intestine which previously led from the unstapled stomach is sutured to a new position lower down on the section now sutured to the stapled stomach area.

Only the top eighth of the stomach can hold nourishment, which passes into the small intestine through a hole that can never be widened. The bottom seven-eighths of the stomach — although it may never again hold food — is still connected to the normal digestive system. While mechanics of the mixing of food and digestive juices are changed, the technique does not lead to problems with digestion and absorption.

More than 30 patients ranging in weight from 114.3 kg. (251 pounds) to 158.8 kg. (349 pounds) have undergone this surgery in the past 18 months at Flinders, with an average weight loss of about one-third after 12 months. The first patient, a woman weighing 133.4 kg (293 pounds), is now 59.2 kg (130 pounds).

Professor Watts said the gastric by-pass operation was neither a miracle procedure nor an easy way out. "It is major surgery, and patients, because of their weight, are clearly at risk in terms of post-operative complications," he said. "Problems which may arise are infection of the wound or its failure to heal properly, chest infection, or clots forming in a leg. There is a small, but very real risk of death Based on evidene both in Australia and overseas, the death rate from complications is about one in 30, with the risk increasing or diminishing according to the weight and age of the patient."

Because of the risk, certain criteria must be satisfied before a decision to operate is made. Except in rare cases, patients must be at least double their ideal body weight and preferably under the age of 50. Experience has shown that beyond this age, patients are not likely to do well in reducing weight, possibly because their eating habits are too well established.

Patients, who must be referred by a general practitioner, are screened over a period of several months to determine their suitability for the operation. The screening includes a psychiatric evaluation and dietetic advice. Consequently, only a very small number of patients claiming to have an obesity problem are ultimately offered the operation.

Professor Watts said that although "massively obese" people might derive great benefits from the surgery, it has many disadvantages. Initially, there is considerable post-operative pain and regular vomiting may become a feature of patients' lives for weeks and even months. They must learn new eating habits which would require them to spend at least 30 minutes carefully chewing entree-size meals.

(Australian Information Service)

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PEOPLE KNOWN AND

The power of the press was seen recently in a well-publicised incident. A two-and-a-half year old girl, **Nasreen,** was blinded by careless surgeons in a government hospital in Hyderabad when they removed her good eye instead of her cancerous one. Daughter of very poor parents, the case would have been hushed up but for the fact that the press took up her cause. This led to the suspension of the doctors concerned. The government also footed the bill and arranged to have Nasreen and her father flown to the United States to see if her other eye could be saved. As it happened, all the remedial measures were too late. The doctors were forced to remove her remaining eye. What is worse, the cancer has spread to her spine and doctors give her only a 10 per cent survival chance.

* * *

Cute li'l bunnies seem to be in trouble all over again. First, Sargeant Finney was drummed out of the U.S. Army for posing in the altogether in "Playboy" magazine. Now Eastman Kodak have appointed themselves custodians of the country's morals and refused to release 285 out of the 2,000 slides showing Pet of the year **Cheryl Rixon** of "Penthouse" magazine. The magazine has been sending its pictures to be developed by Kodak for more than seven years. Kodak's legal justification for seizing "obscene" film is far from clear, but the company has been doing this for more than 50 years on the quiet. In the 1930s, even pictures of women in skimpy bathing suits were censored. But how does one judge whether a photograph is indecent without reading the editorial copy that goes with it? One sure way, it is claimed, is when plant managers in film processing departments spot crowds of employees begin gathering to take a sly peek at "potentially offending shots". The debate, as usual, has gone to court. It will be interesting to see whether the judge agrees that a private company has the right to decide what should go in a magazine

* * *

First, the fashion was name dropping. Now it is name calling. Seasoned diplomat **Anwar Sadat,** President of the United Arab Republic, let down what little hair he has in Washington recently and indulged in an orgy of insults. Below, a list of what he thinks of his contemporaries:

Colonel Gaddafi of Libya: A mental case.

Ayatollah Khomeini: Lunatic

King Hussein of Jordan: Schizophrenic.

Sadat managed a couple of compliments too.

Israeli P.M. Menachim Begin: True in his enmity and true in his friendship. A strong man.

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia: Very simple and very true.

President Carter: A dear friend

Sadat ended his personal who's what with a homily on Syrian President Assad. "Assad represents two per cent of Syria, against the remaining 98 per cent of the country. I don't think he will survive beyond the end of this summer."

* * *

Since everybody is busy writing the story of their lives, noted social worker **Durgabai Deshmukh** has also jumped onto the bandwagon. In her autobiography, "Chintaman and I", she recalls how friends were surprised that a rustic like her had won the love of a refined gentleman like Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh. When she asked him about it, he took her to an eucalyptus tree in his garden and inscribed two Sanskrit shlokas, on the bark. Durgabai does not reveal the content of the shlokas, nor is it worthwhile to check up on the trees at No. 1, Willingdon Crescent, the former home of the then Finance Minister, as his wife Durgabai had all the trees chopped down during her husband's tenure because of a newspaper report that the wife of an official was killed by a falling eucalyptus during a squall.

UNKNOWN

The two faces of Eve as creator and destroyer: When Mr. P. L. N. Murthy, a civil engineer, died in a hospital in Raipur of a massive heart attack, his wife, who had often seen the board, "Netra daan, maha daan" (Eye donation is the greatest donation), dried her tears and donated her husband's eyes immediately after his death. The eyes, in turn, restored sight to one Mr. Dev Singh. On the same day, a young woman in Aurangabad, who had left her first husband to live with her second, picked up a quarrel with his family. In a rage, she mixed a good quantity of a pesticide with the jowar flour and fed the rotis to her husband and 14 members of his family. Nine died, while the rest are recovering.

Lakshmi Narayan

yours, mine,

Dhirendra Kumar Dixit

The famed wisdom of King Solomon helped solve a knotty problem of disputed parentage successfully. Today modern science can come to our aid with the HLA test which can not only resolve paternity disputes but can help in the diagnosis and treatment of genetic-related diseases

When two ladies vehemently claimed a child as their own King Soloman, the story goes, pronounced that the baby be cut into two halves to be equally shared by the contesting mothers. While the false claimant readily agreed, the real mother stoutly opposed the solution and offered to concede her son to her rival. The delicate tangle was thus deftly resolved by the ingenuity of the King. But now it is possible to give an unequivocal verdict in such complex issues of disputed paternity by the scientific method, thanks to a major medical breakthrough in recent years.

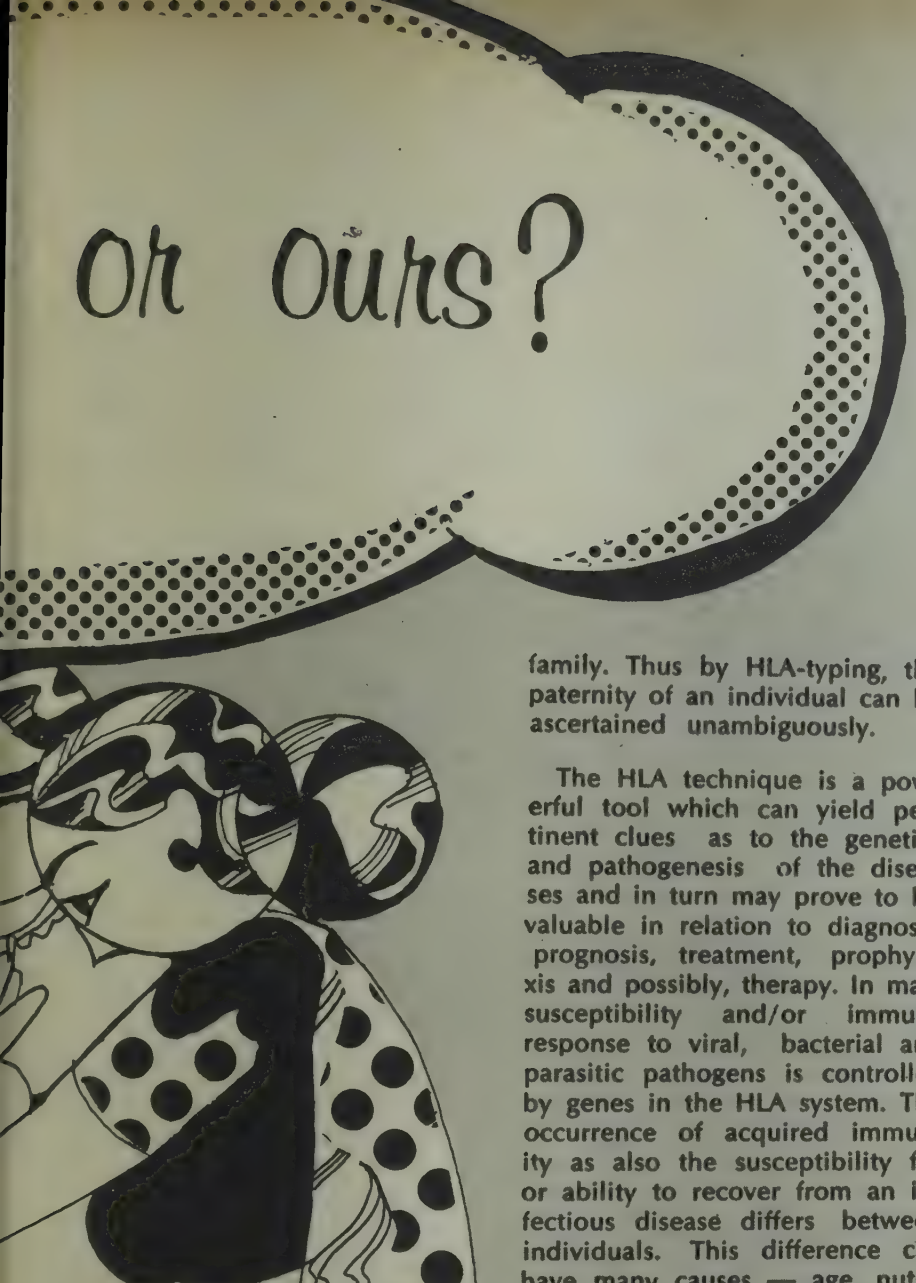
Recently an intricate and interesting case involving disputed paternity was decisively settled, for the first time in Asia, by the use of the celebrated HLA (human leucocyte antigen) technique at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The same cellular immunology technique was employed more than a year ago to settle a sensational case of disputed parentage twins in the United States. The definitive and specific test conclusively established that the twins were fathered by two different men.

An extraordinary controversy in India surrounded a teenage girl, Gulabbai of the Sehore district of Madhya Pradesh, who was claimed as daughter by two contesting couples, viz. Girwar and Shetanbai, the alleged putative parents, and Kaluram and Reshambai, who insisted that she was their "Sushila" lost eight years ago. Blood samples of the two sets of parents and the girl were made available to the Cellular Immunology Laboratory of the AIIMS headed by Dr. M. C. Vaidya, for scientific investigation. It was eventually concluded that Gulabbai was indeed the daughter of Girwar and Shetanbai with whom she was living. Even the full complement of serological test which is not available in our country even today, would have left at least 15 per cent doubtful paternity, but the HLA approach has settled the vexed issue once and for all. The girl has since got married and is leading a happy conjugal life.

According to Professor Vaidya who shot into the limelight with this dazzling achievement, "The HLA immunology has opened vast new vistas today and finds a whole host of applications ranging from diagnosis and differentiation of disease, to blood transfusion and organ transplantation. The HLA method is the only fool-proof technique that can establish paternity with almost hundred percent reliability."

Elaborating on the new-fangled know-how, he says that our immunological defence system helps deal with the "hostile" environment. The white cells constitute our main defence units. Recognition of "self" vs. "non-self" is done by unique markers (antigens) situated on the surface of the nucleated cell-membrane. The antigen expression is genetically determined. Incidence of various antigens varies between tissues, individuals, ethnic groups and species. The antigens are widely distributed throughout the tissues of the body and are most readily detectable on blood lymphocytes and platelets. In addition, they are known to be released from cell surfaces and have been detected in normal sera, seminal plasma, and milk. The new knowledge in this area is of tremendous clinical and biological significance.

Genetically complex, the unique system is maintained during evolution, on a small chromosomal region in a number of species. In man, the genetic HLA region is located on chromosome pair C6 which plays a dominant role in the survival of a grafted tissue. At least 77 antigens have so far been identified in this system, also called the Major Histocompatibility Complex. These are distributed in four distinct loci A,B,C and D, (A locus indicates the position of a gene on a chromosome). It is by far the most polymorphic genetic system known so far with two or more mutually exclusive genes occurring at one locus with appreciable frequency in the same population. Of the known 77 antigens, 20 are in locus-A, 33 in locus-B, 6 in locus-C, 11 in locus-D and 7 in locus-DR. In statistical terms, it is possible to get nearly 2000 million combinations in general population. As such it becomes



a highly specific method to determine the paternity of an individual who is exquisitely distinct.

An individual inherits four linked genes (haplotype) from either parent. Each parent transmits one of his or her haplotypes to each offspring. Generally, a maximum of four different kinds of children are found in a family. Thus by HLA-typing, the paternity of an individual can be ascertained unambiguously.

The HLA technique is a powerful tool which can yield pertinent clues as to the genetics and pathogenesis of the diseases and in turn may prove to be valuable in relation to diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, prophylaxis and possibly, therapy. In man, susceptibility and/or immune response to viral, bacterial and parasitic pathogens is controlled by genes in the HLA system. The occurrence of acquired immunity as also the susceptibility for or ability to recover from an infectious disease differs between individuals. This difference can have many causes — age, nutritional status, religion but also genetic make-up. It is known that many diseases are influenced by genetic factors but it is relatively recently that genetic markers have been identified which are identical or closely linked to the genes which predispose to or protect from disease. The identification of such genetic markers opens avenues to identify people at risk of acquiring a certain disease (prevention) and to study the mechanism by which a disease arises (pathogenesis).

India being the breeding ground for a number of ailments, diseases and disorders, with the malady of malnutrition, and chronic bacterial infections like TB and leprosy aggravating the situation studying these diseases for their possible association/linkage with HLA will be useful in identification of susceptibility genes. For instance, definite associations exist between ankylosing spondylitis, Reiter's disease, and acute anterior uveitis and the HLA-B27 antigen. Genetic responsiveness of DR-6 (antigen) has also been found in many leprosy patients.

Last year, Dr. N. K. Mehra and Dr. A. N. Malaviya of the AIIMS were baffled to find a 19-year-old Delhi girl suffering from juvenile rheumatic arthritis. Strangely, she was showing unusual symptoms like frequent bouts of dysentery and diarrhoea and red eyes. This a typical case was resolved with the help of HLA-typing demonstrating the casual relationship between B-27 antigen and the SSA Syndrome (the disease diagnosed by the doctors).

Dr. Mehra, the young HLA immunologist who did the tissue-typing, points out that a special feature of HLA-antigen complex is that the frequency of a particular antigen will vary widely among the different ethnic groups. These differences demonstrate the importance of taking ethnic background into consideration when evaluating data on HLA and disease association. "The greatest hope," he says, "is that knowledge of genetic factors may uncover infective agents or disease processes that can be treated or prevented."

Stresses Dr. Vaidya in a similar vein, "Apart from providing hints as to the etiologies, the associations can in some cases be used diagnostically and they provide definite proof of a genetic element in the disease susceptibility. Moreover, they create new and powerful possibilities in unravelling the mode of inheritance of this susceptibility." Thus it is quite possible that HLA-typing may allow recognition of relatives in diabetic families who are at high risk to get a disease, and that prophylactic measures may be developed (like vaccination against relevant viruses) which can reduce this risk.

According to Dr. K. K. Mittal of the U.S.A., a well-known authority on HLA, "Donors of semen in sperm banks may some day be chosen selectively to exclude individuals showing high associations with certain diseases. That HLA antigens can be detected in the seminal plasma and on spermatozoa may even find an application in identification of the actual semen donor of a given mating in situations of sex crimes."

Says Dr. E. Thorsby of Norway, another celebrity in this fascinating field of research, "HLA typing is the most informative single immunogenetic tool existing today. For this reason it has proved of great value in paternity testing, fertility control, organ transplantation and anthropological studies."

The HLA system has been developed as a result of an intensive search for blood groups of lymphocytes that could form the basis of matching donor and recipient of transplantation. Kidney transplants from HLA-identical siblings perform better than those from other donors. This observation has led to a wide application of HLA matching for transplantation of a variety of other tissues as well, such as liver, heart, lung, pancreas, bone marrow. Skin grafts exchanged between pairs of individuals chosen at random survive rarely, if ever, whereas skin grafts between identical twins may survive indefinitely. A large national pool of HLA-typed healthy volunteers who could be readily available through a computerized central file to clinicians around the country can prove to be a therapeutic asset indeed.

But, all said and done, the HLA-antigen knowledge is still in a state of infancy. "Dogmatic conclusions could be dangerous," cautions Dr. L. P. Agarwal, the dynamic director of the AIIMS, and adds: "In a complex society like ours paternity tests might be alluring and could be pursued in the spirit of scientific enquiry, but their application to clinical or sociological situations is fraught with far-reaching repercussions."

When I countered him by suggesting that the HLA technique has nearly 100 per cent reliablity, he said good-naturedly: "But I am 100 per cent sure it won't be 100 per cent reliable."

And so it goes. Paternity testing has, admittedly, some positive points though. If a woman sues somebody for fathering her child the fellow can save his skin if the HLA-technique proves — and the court accepts — that he is not the father of the child. Abundant caution, of course, seems to be the watch-word.

USHA FANS
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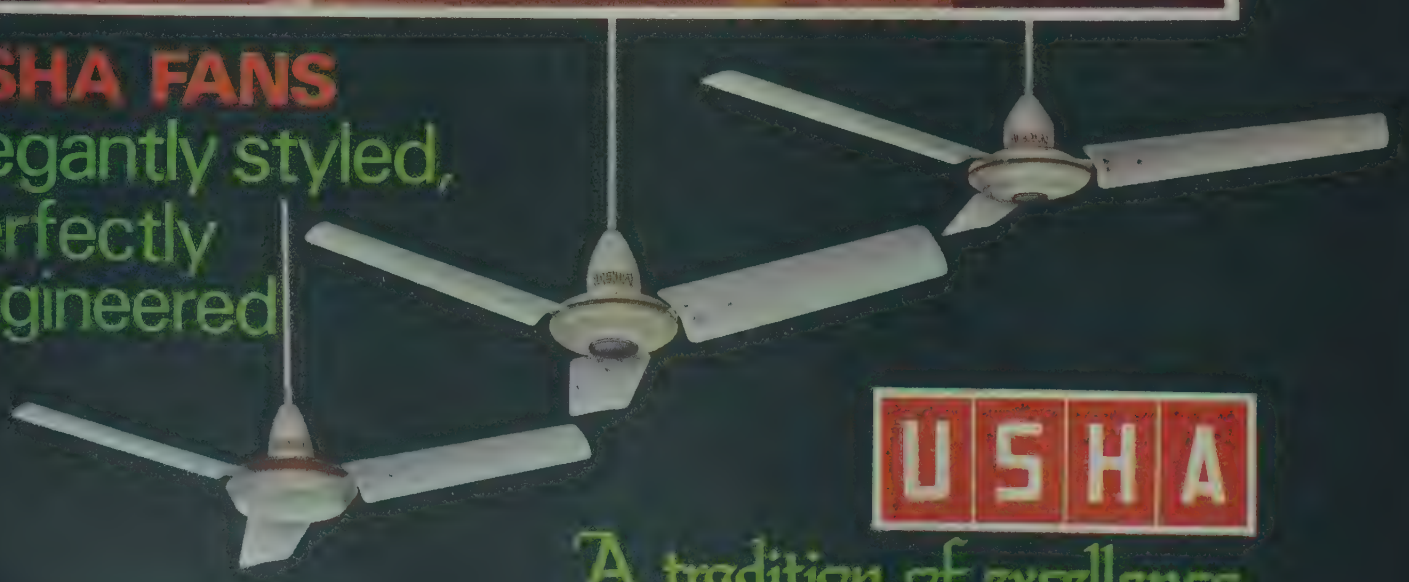

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BOOK NOOK

What is being written by or about women?
On this page every month we bring you a review of some of the books published recently.

A DICTIONARY OF BABY AND CHILD CARE by Dr. Shanti Ghosh; Vikas Publishing House; Price Rs. 40.

THE INDIAN WOMAN'S ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL GUIDE by Dr. Sheila Mehra; Vikas Publishng House; Price Rs. 40.

Myths, superstitions and meaningless taboos. Rooted in these are so much a part of daily life in India that books based on scientific knowledge challenging common health and child rearing practices are much needed to place things in an enlightened perspective. Vikas publishers have brought out two useful volumes, "A Dictionary of Baby and Child Care" by Dr. Shanti Ghosh and "The Indian Woman's Illustrated Medical Guide" by Dr. Sheila Mehra. Written by a gynaecologist and a paediatrician respectively, the books are both pragmatic and informative with the gentle no-nonsense touch that is almost a trademark with medical specialists at the top of their profession.

Dr. Shanti Ghosh is a consultant with UNICEF at present on a project assignment in Kabul, Afghanistan. She has published more than 200 papers on paediatric subjects in international medical journals. "Baby and Child Care" is written in a simple style aimed at the parent, not at medical personnel, and tackles various dimensions of child, development, not just health, but also mental, emotional and psychological growth.

The book contains impeccable medical advice on immunizations, on feedings, schedules and diets, on common and not so common childhood ailments and on genetic abnormalities and deviations. Dr. Ghosh's balanced approach to the child is best evidenced in the advice she gives in ticklish and emotive areas such as the use of dirty words and masturbation. Parents are advised to see these as imitative acts without an intentional base and therefore not overreact to the child by calling him wicked or perverted. Again, in the section cautioning parents on how to avoid accidents, she warns against becoming overprotective, insisting that "there must be a constant balance between protection and education." It is her pragmatism that raises the book from being just another baby book to one which is both authoritative and sensitive, a genuine source of advice to parents.

Dr. Sheila Mehra's approach is a marked contrast. Her sentiments flow freely into the medical jargon. All too often her emphasis is so heavy on the mother-role as to make out that being a woman is to be equated with being a mother. No, my friend, being a woman is a lot more complex than that. Today many young couples are making a conscious decision not to become parents, and the woman is no less a woman for that.

However, the book provides valuable medical and anatomical information on the female body, its workings and malfunctionings and on the cyclical and progressive changes occurring within. Diagrams and candid sketches accompany a detailed text on menstruation, conception, childbirth, the ante and post-natal concerns of a young mother and also traumatic surgeries like mastectomy and hysterectomy. Dr. Mehra focuses largely on the physical dimension of womanhood, yet fails to take sufficient account of the hormonal changes that are known to have an emotional and psychological impact, especially after physical upheavals like childbirth or major surgery. It is her easy, friendly style that makes the book read like a conversation rather than a journal of advice and information.

In their hardback editions, both books are out of reach of the middle class buyer and deserve to be brought out in paperbacks.

TOWARDS SELF-RELIANCE: Edited by Jessie Tellis-Nayak and Selena Costa-Pinto; Indian Social Institute; Price Rs. 12.

The declaration of the seventies as the International Decade for Women may have gone largely unnoticed by women in India, but it did prompt some universities to initiate programmes on women's studies and also some agencies committed to social change to review their perspective vis a vis women. As a result, in the last few years a number of studies have been published on women, their role, capacities and contribution to national life, and on the social forces channelizing their development. "Towards Self-Reliance" is a collection of papers by participants of a workshop conducted by the Indian Social Institute in New Delhi, studying schemes aimed at income generation among women of the lowest socio-economic strata.

Jessie Tellis-Nayak and Selena Costa-Pinto, co-editors of the publication, stress their firm conviction that "When half a society's people (women) are held back, they will drag the other half with them" and that, "There is a connection between the denial of rights and opportunities to women and the problems of poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, low food production and unemployment."

The book begins with the grim estimate that in over one-fourth of Indian households women are the sole breadwinners or vital financial supports for families struggling to subsist. Despite this, their social status remains inferior to that of men. At the grass root level, even women who are sole earners have been unable to challenge the patriarchal system. To do this they would need to organise and this would require leadership by a few who would then become catalysts for awakening the others. Organisers of welfare schemes have come to the conclusion that qualities of leadership and self reliance, a perquisite for protagonists of social change, are not a natural outgrowth of economic strength but need to be developed through a raising of consciousness. Participants of the workshop view income generating capacity not in the limiting sense of being a means to augment family income but in the wider sense of developing leadership qualities like self-confidence.

To do this, it is necessary to recognise the role women have traditionally played in their own societies and to initiate measures that will bring that role fully into account rather than undermine it. Cottage industries like masala-grinding and traditional crafts like batik, mirror-work and doll-making make use of the knowledge and skills the women already possess. However, these skills remain meaningless unless translated into economic terms by a planning strategy that takes into account costing, sales and the complex handling of finance, without which any trade is impossible in today's world. The welfare worker's role is to act as leader while helping the women learn managerial and entrepreneurial skills so as to gear them to take over the running of their trade. Armed with the self-confidence that comes from tackling the outside world, these women would then be more open, questioning their role in the family and in society.

In the most hard-hitting paper of the book, Vina Mazumdar points to the scarcely felt near absence of women in the decision making processes of the country, despite the fact of having a woman Prime Minister. All the national five-year plans have placed women's issues as concerns for welfare, not development, thus assigning them peripheral, not central importance. Arguing that the currently persued channels for development and modernization have actually worked to marginalise women, Ms. Mazumdar asserts that future plans "must aim to transform society's attitudes towards women and also women's attitudes towards themselves."

While the basic premises are unquestionable, the workshop projects fall into the very trap they set out to resist. To regard the emancipation of women in terms of cottage industries, is to once again marginalise their role and to ignore the vast majority of landless labourers, construction workers and casual domestics, most of whom are several times worse off than the cases studied. However, such projects could, and do, stimulate the broadening of the mind, the ripple effect of which could have long term results.

Meher Pestonji

WOMEN IN SPORT

Our sportswomen need and deserve more attention and encouragement than they get. We do our bit on this page.

BADMINTON: bridging the gap

Text and Photographs By **Shirish Nadkarni**

At last, at long last, we have a female badminton player who ranks among the top sixteen in the world at least! In the recent All-England Championships, considered the unofficial championships of the world, Indian national champion Ami Ghia fought her way fiercely into the pre-quarterfinals to prove that she is still improving, and can do even better, if given the right facilities and encouragement.

Ami's performance unfortunately went relatively unnoticed in the tremendous public interest and enthusiasm generated by Prakash Padukone's dream progress to the world's stellar badminton title. The superb men's singles champ, however, had a special word of praise for Ami who, interestingly enough, plays the same brand of badminton that Prakash does — wily, graceful and accurate, as opposed to the powerplay of the times.

The road to this level of success for both Prakash and Ami has been a thorny one. A decade ago, India had just about been wipped off the world badminton map. After the halcyon days of Nandu Natekar among the men and Mumtaz Lotwalla, Sushila Kapadia, Prem Prashar et al among the women, our badminton had fallen on evil days, and we were being eclipsed by practically any team in the world.

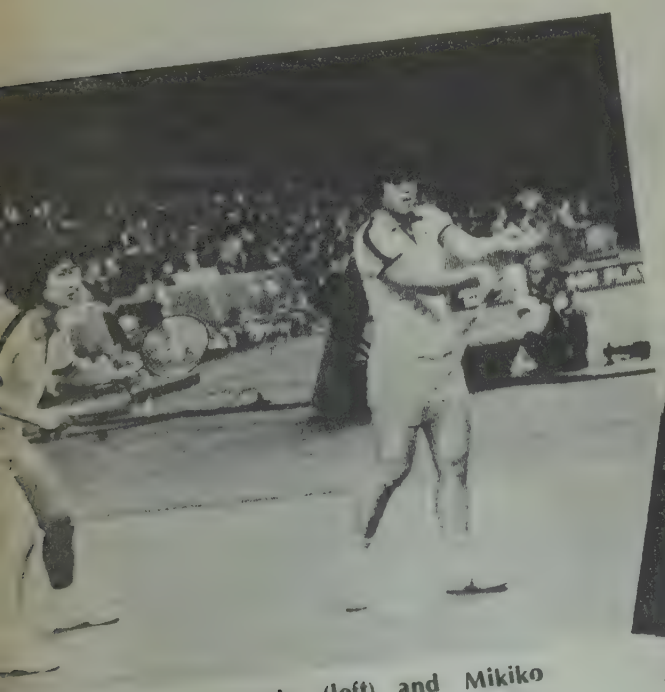
The seventies saw the gradual rise of a new badminton star on the Indian horizon. Prakash Padukone captured the Indian national title in the 1971-72 Nationals, made it his monopoly, and began gradually to bridge the gap between Indian and international standards. His counterpart among the women was Ami, who bagged the national crown on four occasions between 1973-74 and '76-77. She surrendered it by a single point in the deciding game to a lucky Kanwal Thakur Singh in the '77-78 Nationals, but came storming back in Kanwal's absence in the Durgapur Nationals four months ago to record her fifth national singles success.

The old generation of experienced players like Damayanti Tambe, Shobha Mehta had drifted out of the Indian badminton firmament, and by the time the Uber Cup came round in 1974, India had a raw inexperienced team of eager youngsters who were expectedly wiped off the courts by a seven-zero margin by a powerful Malaysian squad. A vicious circle was set in motion then — the girls were denied the opportunity of gaining rich experience abroad because they had no noteworthy international performance; in the absence of chances to prove their mettle abroad, they could not muster the temperament to play an important (occasional!) international match!

A near-similar situation affected their male counterparts until Prakash's consistently improving performances against players of real calibre from abroad induced the government to view the representations of the Badminton Association of India (BAI) for visits abroad by Indian teams, with more sympathy. In recent years, our girls have been given the opportunities of matching their skills against good international players much more frequently; and the results are there for everyone to see. The most significant of these, until the 1980 All-England Championships, had been the capturing of the women's doubles bronze medal at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada, in 1978 by Ami Ghia and Kanwal Thakur Singh.

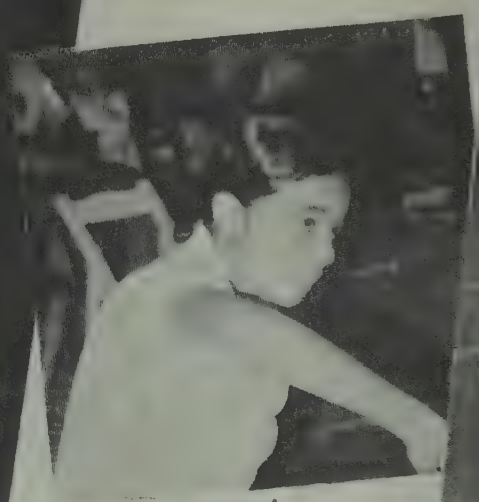
Ami's feat of reaching the last sixteen at the Wembley Arena this year, in my opinion, surpasses that feat. The 23-year old Western Railway welfare inspector had some trepidation as she faced in the very first round a former All-England queen, Eva Twedberg (now Mrs. Elliot Stuart) of Sweden. Eva had won the crown at Wembley in 1968 and 1971, and had the awesome reputation of having been one of the speediest and most accurate of players in her heyday.

But this year, age had caught up with her. Eva was too slow to return consistently Ami's deep, accurate tosses. Ami saw her rival bo-



Saori Kondo (left) and Mikiko Takada, the top Japanese doubles combination.

Indonesia's Tyan So Gwan.



Ameeta Kulkarni.

Sujata Jain.

thered by the toss-and-drop pattern, and noticed that the Swedish girl had difficulty bending to lift from the net and then regaining her position in the centre of the court to face the next shot. After initial parity, Ami gained steadily in confidence and broke away to win the first game at 11-5. She routed Eva at 11-1 in the next, with the former champion running out of steam.

The next round saw Ami up against the Japanese women's doubles champion Mikiko Takada. The Japanese girl plays a typical doubles game even in the singles, returning smashes easily, but being unhappy with the deep toss. Tremendous nimbleness on her feet however helped Mikiko to keep abreast of the slower Ami in the first game, until the Indian ace grabbed three vital points to win the first at 11-8. Ami was in full cry in the next, and went up to 9-4 when a particularly long rally knocked all the breath out of her. Though she got the point and went up to match-point, she was now trying to finish the match by the short route. In that anxiety, she misjudged two tosses, and the tiny Japanese girl made the most of the heaven-sent opportunity to bag the second game at 12-10.

The Indian once again seemed to fall into a prodigal mood when up at 5-1 in the decider. Mikiko crept up to 4-9; and then, using a good smash, reeled off four points in a row to come within striking distance at 8-9. Fortunately, Ami tightened up at this crucial juncture, and used her fast-draining reserves to come through at 11-8.

In the next round, though, the Indian national champion came up against the giant-killer of the championships, Kirsten Larsen of Denmark. The tall (5' 9"), slim Kirsten had caused a sensation in the very first round by thrashing one of the strongest contenders for the title, Gillian Gilks of England, a winner at Wembley in 1976 and '78, at 11-4, 11-6 —a result that sent a shock-wave throughout the game's fans in the host nation. Kirsten had followed this up with an effortless 11-2, 11-1 win over Nora Bewley, another Englishwoman, in the second round.

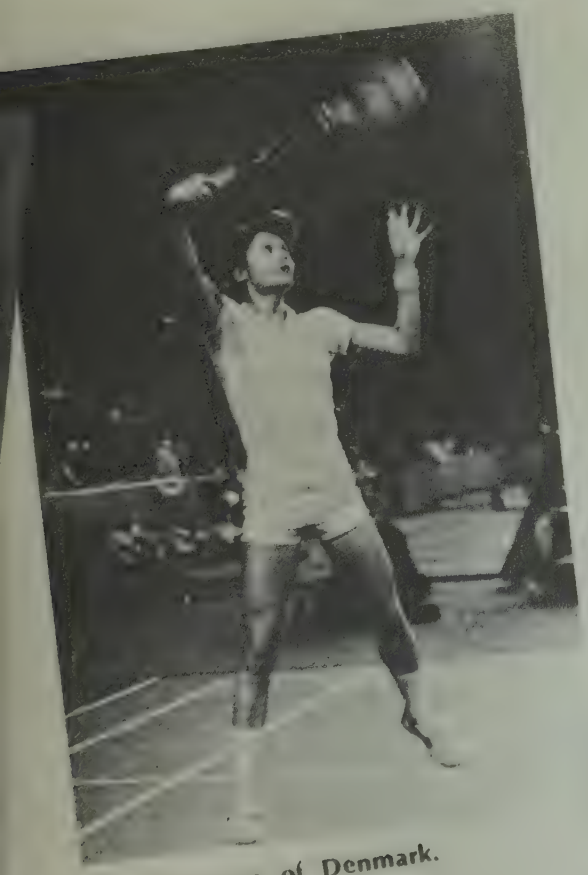
Kristen's strong point is her tremendous retrieving ability. Added to this was deep accurate tossing, invariably to the backhand of an opponent to create an opening, and then a powerful smash to finish off a rally. Ami was in the picture only in the first half of the opening game, as she made Kirsten dance round the court to her music. But the strong Danish girl returned everything; and midway through the first stanza it was obvious that the Indian had shot her bolt. Ami was literally forced to hold her sides as her breath whooped out of her, and Kirsten just whizzed through the second game without conceding a point, after winning the first at 11-7.

One must consider the fact that Kirsten was also to knock out Japan's Saori Kondo, a runner-up at the All-England for the last two years, on her way to the semi-finals; that would put Ami's loss in its true perspective. The Danish girl was a class above the Indian champion in speed, reach and strength; and she only met her Waterloo at the hands of the defending champion, Lene Koppen of Denmark, a faster and more experienced player, who knew her younger countrywoman's game inside-out. There seems little doubt, however, that the 18-year-old Kirsten Larsen will be gobbling up the world's major titles very soon.

The other Indian girl in the main draw, Ameeta Kulkarni of Bombay, was making her bow in the tournament, and was understandably overawed by the occasion. The 18-year-old Ameeta was surprisingly favoured as a direct entrant to the main draw, over national runner-up Hufrish Nariman, who had to go through the qualifying rounds, and did not make it: Ameeta was unable to make the most of the chance, as she ran into her old antagonist, Tjan So Gwan of Indonesia, who had beaten her in the series of internationals that were held in five centres in India towards the close of 1979.

Ameeta was a bundle of nerves in the first game, and could not collect even a point, as she constantly over-drove the shuttle. She took to her task from the start of the second game, and was doing reasonably well in the longer rallies when she was faulted by the referee for serving above the waist. This happened, not once, but thrice, and it put paid to poor Ameeta's hopes of making the second round. Her experience must serve as a pointer to quite a few of our Indian women who have faulty serves. Sujata Jain, who should by rights have made the trip in place of M.P.'s Vandana Chiplunkar, is one glaring example of a faulty grip and wrong service action. The All-England judges are very strict on this point, and will haul up a player mercilessly for any infringement of the rules, including items like footfaults, while serving, or rushing while countering serve in the doubles.

Our singles performance could have been better had Kanwal Thakur Singh been fully fit to make the trip. The two-times national champion did not defend her singles crown at Durgapur this year due to a back injury and generally poor health. In her absence, Maureen D'Souza (formerly Mathias) partnered Ami in the women's doubles. The two are the reigning national doubles champions, which fact is a sad commentary on the state of ladies' doubles in India.



Lene Koppen of Denmark.

Ivana of Indonesia.

Nora Perry (left) and Gillian Gilks, the All-England 1980 women's doubles champions.

YOUNG VIEWPOINT

A forum for young people to express their opinions, share news about their activities and get to know more about each other

HAVE YOUTH FESTIVALS DEGENERATED?

To experience the dynamism present in today's youth, all one has to do is to attend a Youth Festival. There is a positive 'Force' that emerges when cultures from various institutional campuses unite in a competitive spirit or simply to revel in music or cultural programmes. The local campus life itself suddenly transforms with the advent of a festival, galvanizing into organizational activity and brimming with participational energy.

A Youth Festival has the incomparable potential of being a format for self-expression. The rapport a visitor develops with the local campusites, the other visitors, and with the whole Festival itself, is overwhelming.

In India, there are close to 20 major Youth Cultural Festivals, half of which are domiciled in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Generally conducted over three or four engrossing days, each Festival draws between 25 to 30 participating teams from all over the nation. Very many of these Festivals are colossal affairs, managed with a sauve professional dignity.

There are certain Festivals that are purely literary events. But most are thoroughly complete, and include competitions in quiz, debates, elocution, just-a-minute, what's-the-good-word, dramatics, cartoons, collage, painting, essay writing, etc. Newer items are added from year to year, making the Festivals activity-packed, leaving one hardly any time for "breathers."

Every Festival has a good many non-competitive items going on simultaneously too. These include performances by renowned artistes, entertainment programmes, and workshops in varied fields.

The two things essential in the making of a Youth Festival are an apropriate location and adequate funds. The city in which the Festival is hosted is positively an important factor as it must ensure a good amount of local participation, appropriate railway links with the rest of the country and finally, lure more participants owing to its own inherent charm. As for the funds, these are raised through the sale of souvenirs and from the gymkhana budget of the respective universities. Today, the budget for a fairly large sized Festival could be anywhere around a staggering Rs. 30,000! With such a large investment involved, the question that comes automatically to one's mind is, are Youth Festivals worth it? What do Youth Festivals essentially aim to achieve, and do they really attain their objectives?

A decade ago, Youth Festivals first came into the Indian collegian's way of life. They were looked at with sincere interest and people wanted to participate in various items to give off their best, and win. There was a lot they desired from these events. So well did these Festivals click with the crowds, that today, almost every major university has some kind of festival to its name.

Over the years, the Festivals metamorphized radically. Besides becoming "swanky" affairs, many developed a glamour and an excessive glitter that tended to put off the average visitor. Cozy bonfires, singing and informal games gave way to the taxing competitive spirit, and discotheques running exclusively after midnight become the "in" thing. Said a young woman of a Festival: "This place is nothing but a bird-watching joint," and quickly added, "Not that I'm averse to it or anything. . .!" So in many cases, the essential activities began to be monopolised by the "swanky hepsters" and the "elite" and the common middle-class youth could not associate himself with them. There are still Festivals that are noteworthy exceptions that draw the sincere participation from the visitors. But the point is, the degeneracy in Festivals has begun to be evident.

It is at the Festivals that one will find the emancipation of youth, the shedding of all self-consciousness, the opportunity to dissolve into the crowds. . .and the momentary, yet sudden release of all restrictions and bindings that encourages a blithe blatancy in the attitudes of the people. Drugs, drinks, and indulgence in sexual activities have become an inherent part of any cultural Festival today. In fact, it is considered by many to be a routine. It is this very aspect of Youth Festivals that tends to catch the headlines more often than not and to flush out any good that may be coming from the Festival itself.

Who are the youth who frequent these Festivals and engage in the nefarious activities? Could they be escapists? Do they have sexual mores quite different from their parents? The answers lie in the fact that these people have the most definite sets of double standards. While they expect their "girls" to be very "outgoing", they will only consider a marriage proposal coming from a very traditional girl. The girls too pose to be equally outgoing but tend to fall out of such activities as they near a marriageable age, and "sober down." So essentially, they strive to present themselves as non-conformists, although they are the most exacting conformists themselves, and to an extent, even orthodox. These kinds are popularly known as "pseudos" and they flock the Festivals in hundreds.

The super-pseudos wear the latest disco outfits complete with suede pants and jackets. They "groove" in the discotheques and model their behaviour at beat shows on Woodstock. Debates and dramatics offer them the opportunities to advertize their scholastic aptitudes. They take up the hippy trend to a large degree and will often be perceived with chillums conspicuously poised, lolling about in lawns and porticos. They enjoy the weirdest in music and persistently pester the beat groups at the shows with requests for playing the more crazy numbers. They attend the competitive items only to let others know how low they consider the standard of the performances to be.

Yet, it is pitiful to see larger and larger numbers of youngsters looking forward to be accepted into these categories. An aura of pretence hangs heavily about a Youth Festival today. It is indeed shocking to see ever so many herd instincts simultaneously goading the youth into being something so utterly unlike themselves.

"If he can, why can't I?" is a favourite syndrome. And some people do really get carried away trying to attract attention to themselves or in the quest for gaining popularity Girls who come alone are often lost or remain floating in the crowds and are easy prey to those who are good at the game — a charming smile exuding warmth and the damsel is swept off her feet. And when things move fast, one thing can lead to another. . .

Many varied attitudes flash in and out during the course of a Festival's movement: who cares?; it's just once in a lifetime; who's going to know?; who's going to see me here?; and even, why else did you come here? And yet, each of them is a momentary phase that lives and dies out with a Festival, only to be reborn at another, elsewhere.

There have been ever so many who have lived through Festivals extracting for themselves with shrewd maturity what suited them best and choosing to ignore the rest. For it cannot be denied of any Youth Festival that it is a healthy means of inter-action between students of different regions, an opportunity to revel and frolic in gay abandon and to promote a better understanding between students of various streams. The ones who need to be wary of all the nefarious aspects integrated with the system of Youth Festivals are the younger or newer lot who normally tend to go head over heels with such multifarious and exciting experiences. And as long as there are these newer sets of youngsters who experience things other than those in their normal course of life, Youth Festivals will thrive and continue to lure the youth.

Satchit Dokras

WOMEN IN SPORT

Ami and Maureen were simply steamrolled by the Japanese pair of Mikiko Takada and Saori Kondo at 15-4, 15-1. Maureen was simply too slow for the nimble and hard-hitting Japanese pair, and was a passenger for most of the match:

The mixed doubles saw India in no better light. Partho Ganguli and Ami Ghia were out-manoeuvred and outgunned by the Dutch pair of Rob Ridder and Marja Ridder. The opening game was one-sided, but the Indians put up a better show in the second, taking 12 points before being sidelined. Traditional mixed doubles was played with the lady sticking to the net; in modern times, the female partner does not hesitate to come back to help out her partner. And with the speed and power that the modern misses are able to generate, they manage very well indeed! Ami's hugging the net throughout the match proved that India still follow an anachronistic style in the mixed game.

The revelation of the tournament was the tremendous form shown by the reigning queen of badminton, the petite and beautiful Lene Koppen of Denmark. Lene is married, but retains her maiden surname, not out of any leaning towards Women's Lib, but because of the furore that was caused when she entered her first post-marriage tournament, using her married appellation! After winning the offical world championships in Malmo, Sweden, in May 1977, she has been going from strength to strength. She was baulked of the All-England title in 1978 when Gillian Gilks won it, but would not be denied last year, when she beat Saori Kondo in three pulsating games in the final.

Lene was right on top at Tokyo in the World Champions' Cup in January 1980, but her form in the Danish Open championships, three weeks before the All-England, caused some doubts as to whether she would be able to successfully defend her title. She was beaten in the semi-final by the tiny dynamo from Indonesia, Ivana, who was herself beaten by the fast upcoming Japanese national champion, Yoshiko Yonekura. Yoshiko, in fact, was also the winner of the Swedish Open, which followed immediately after the Danish tournament; and was hence considered by many to be one of the principal contenders for the ladies' singles crown at the All-England.

But Wembley saw only one woman go through the tournament like a true champion, conceding minimal points, round after round. Consider Lene's progress through the competition: beat Mrs. Schulta-Jansen of Germany 11-2, 11-0; beat Sally Leadbeater of England 11-1, 11-4; thrashed Ivana 11-1, 11-1; massacred giant-killer Kirsten Larsen 11-0, 11-0. Lene won the final against Verawaty 11-2, 11-6. Not since the time of Indonesian maestro Rudy Hartono in his prime have we seen such mastery in the course of an All-England: The dainty Lene had wonderfully accurate strokes and wily courtcraft.

Continued on Page 50

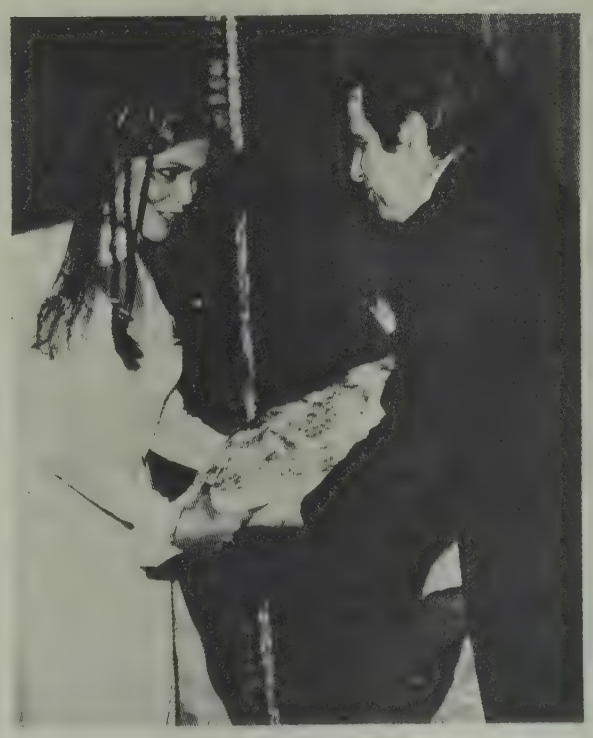
FRANKLY SPEAKING

Devi

AND THE REPORTER WENT MAD

The Film Producers' Council held a reception in honour of Nargis at the Sea Rock hotel. I like Sea Rock, but I got held up at the press show of the Marathi film "Sinhasan" (The Throne), which won the National as well as Filmfare awards). I hear the Nargis function began with a long speech by G. P. Sippy, a short one by Nargis (which was an abridged version of the long one she had made at the private dinner of Salma Kishanchand), followed by a very long one by Sriram Bohra, in which he even offered Nargis the presidentship of IMPPA. He was willing to step down for her. Nargis was once, I recollect, president for about a week, when she was toppled by I. S. Johar and company. The function had a few producers, prominent among them, Sunil Dutt and Sultan Ahmad

Dilip Kumar, who was completely ignored by filmdom (no reception for his being appointed Sheriff), will agree that the Fourth Estate is more sensitive and fair when it comes to felicitations.



To Filmfare goes the credit of bypassing all Presidents, Ministers, etc. and choosing Dilip Kumar to be their chief guest at the Award function. Dilip has won the maximum number of Filmfare awards. The audience approved of the glamorous choice, and he was received with thunderous applause, so was Zeenat as the vivacious compere. Jaya looked ill at ease, maybe because many eyebrows were raised at her getting the award (for "Naukar"). Of course, Amitabh was also there. These days he is attending all functions from Baisakhi to "An Evening with Amitabh Bachchan" organised by the Cine Goers Club.

The naya editor of Filmfare, Bikram Singh, made his round of stars before the function and was surprised to find them "rather nice."

"Zeenat is lovely, one can't help falling in love with her," I said to him.

Well, I already am a little in love with her," he confessed.

So Zeenat, people have different ways of expression, the Capricornian Sanjay Khan said it with muscles, I say it in print, and Bikram Singh says it "off the record" in his sound-proof cabin.

* * *

"Sinhasan" I liked for the sole reason that the film has a different backdrop instead of the usual wicked Patil (village headman) and Tamasha. Otherwise, in spite of details of indoor wars of Cabinet ministers, it lacks the political atmosphere of Gulzar's "Aandhi", which was an emotional battle with politics as the background. The film, directed by Jabbar Patel, has the ingredients of a Manmohan Desai film, e.g. a smuggler who is aching to lead an honest life with his wife and two kids, a Chief Minister who repents his position, rich ambitious women, a dying prostitute who has given up prostitution, a poor honest servant girl who gets seduced on imported perfume (brand not known) and to top it all, an honest, emotional reporter, who is supposed to have toppled two governments (a la American journalists Woodward and Bernstein). He is so emotional about powerful Ministers and the poor on the footpaths that instead of giving a cool report or exposing anyone, he just prefers to go mad.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

BOMBAY

Mrs. Veena Vinoo Khandwala's "Rasaswad", a sequel to her popular cookery book "Aswad" was relased at a function organised at the Cricket Club of India. Chief guest Princess Asha Raje Gaekwad did the honours.

In her book Mrs. Khandwala gives particular importance to a low calorie diet, together with quick and easy-to-prepare snacks and delicacies. The book includes lucid illustrations in colour and easy-to-follow recipes.

* * *

The Yusuf Meherally Centre has agreed to administer awards entitled "JP Award for the Best Book on Democracy", and "JP Award for the Best Articles on Democracy". The Awards have been instituted by Mr. Anand Shankar Pandya. The awards will be given for the best book and three best articles in English published between May 1, 1979, and October 3, 1980. The writer of the best book will be awarded Rs. 5,000. There will be three awards for the articles.

Justice V.M. Tarkunde, Justice A.J. Shelat, Mr. S.M. Joshi and Acharya Ram Murti will adjudge the awards. The institution of the awards was blessed by J.P. in a letter dated July 7, 1979, and the names of the judges had also been approved by him.

The entries — (two copies of a book, and three copies of an article) should be sent to the Convener, J.P. Award Committee, C/o. Yusuf Meherally Centre, National House, 6, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay — 400 039, before January 31, 1981.

* * *

The arangetram ceremony of Archana Joshi was held recently at Tejpal Auditorium. She is a disciple of Guru Raghvan Nair. Mr. Yogendra Desai presided on the occasion.

* * *

The Department of Continuing & Adult Education of S.N.D.T. Women's University is organising an intensive course in Odissi Dance from May 1, 1980, to May 30, 1980 at the Churchgate Campus. The University has already instituted a one year Certificate Course in Odissi dancing for which Protima Bedi is the Hon. Director. Several students have joined the course and will soon be awarded the University Certificate.

The course will be conducted under the expert guidance of renowned Odissi dance exponent, Guru Kelu Charan Mahapatra.

Any one irrespective of age can undergo this course.

The fee for the crash course is Rs. 200 and the timings are from 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

* * *

Foto Kala Mandir and The Federation of Indian Photography are jointly offering an introductory course in photography to the students and staff of colleges affiliated to Bombay University, S.N.D.T. University and Directorate of Arts. There are no fees. Those who are interested to undergo the Introductory Course should send in their applications immediately. Application forms are available at Foto Kala Mandir to the applicant on payment of Rs. 3. There are 6 batches and the last date for applying for the 2nd batch which commences on July 5 is June 23, 1980.

* * *

The "Shalimar Easter Musical Evening" was held recently at the Lions Park, Bandra. Over 800 people attended the prog-

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1. At a function held at The Cricket Club of India to release "Rasaswad", a cookery book by Mrs. V. Khandwala are seen (from left) Prince Sangramsingh Gaekwad, Princess Asha Raje Gaekwad, the author, Dr. Suresh Dalal, and Mr. V. Khandwala.

2. Mrs. Asha Velkar inaugurated a dental X-ray Department of A. K. Munshi Yojana in Bombay recently.

3. Photographed on their arrival at Dubai are Sylla and Nargis Spencer (ext. left and right) who presented fashion shows at the Spring Fair; Swaroop Sampat (Miss India) and film star Shabana Azmi. Also seen are Mr. and Mrs. Nagree, organisers of the Fair.

ramme which presented Maurice Concessio and his Rock Revolution. The highlight of the evening was a group of young school children who performed dances to the accompaniment of popular songs. An Easter bonnet competition was also held.

CALCUTTA

The First International Convention of the Lioness Club was held at the Oberoi Grand Hotel. It was a great success as six hundred delegates from different parts of India, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh, participated in this convention hosted by the Lioness Club of Lion International District 222B. The day-long convention was very lively and the resolution passed stressed the desire of the women to become autonomous in order to participate with greater zeal and dignity in their various community services.

* * *

The Foundation Day ceremony of the Ramkrishna Mission, Institute of Culture, Calcutta, was celebrated at their premises. In his presidential address, Mr. S. Ghose, Minister, Higher Education, West Bengal, applauded the service rendered by this Institute which, besides teaching Vedanta, gives concrete service to the community by running, organising and supporting different social and cultural programmes by different organizations.

He also appreciated the Institute for having built an International Guest House for scholars of different nationalities.

* * *

The Short Film-Makers Association of Eastern India and the Federation of Film Societies of India, in collaboration with Max Mueller Bhavan, Calcutta, held a programme of short films made by the Pune Film Institute at Max Mueller Bhavan. Mr. S.P. Chowdhury was the co-ordinator. The films screened were, "Avashesh," "Rendezvouz," "Sadama," "The Epitaph" and "At Razor's Edge".

MADRAS

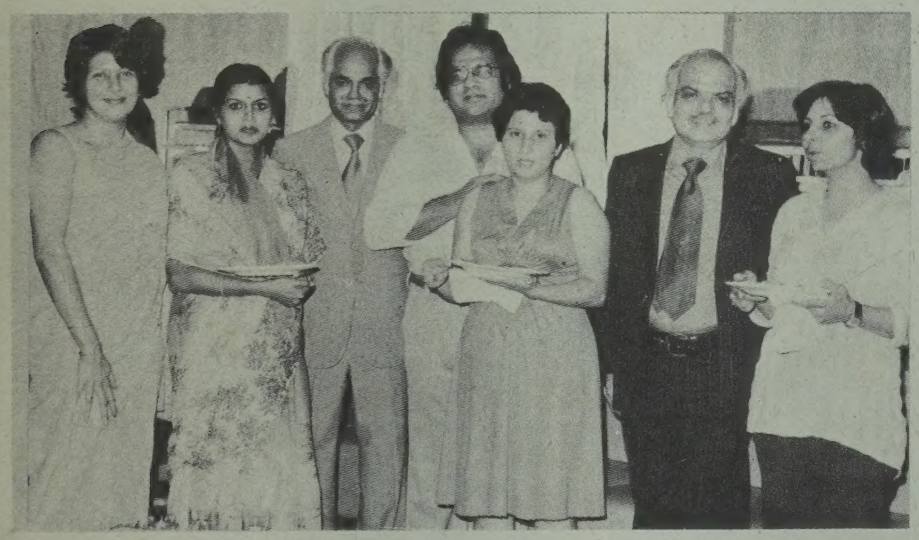
A reception was held by Mr. S K. Nayyar, Manager, Sita World Travel Private Ltd., and Mrs. Nayyar, at their residence in College Lane, to meet a group of Swiss Travel writers, who were on the last leg of their tour before leaving for Bombay. As tourists and for tourist promotion they were most interested in the lovely beaches of India. Present at the reception, were Mr. Srinivasan, Manager, Air India, and Mrs. Srinivasan; Mr. P.N. Angrish, Commercial Manager of the Indian Airlines, Mrs. Devika Nair of the Tourist office, (Government of India), and Mr. and Mrs. Patel, of the Hotel Taj Coromandel.

COOKERY CONTEST

The Khar Residents' Association which was launched 50 years ago, has organised several fund raising drives for flood relief recently and blood donation campaigns have also been carried out.

In 1978, Mrs. Anandini Thakoor, started the Cultural Wing of the KRA, which has conducted several programmes since its inception. This year being the Golden Jubilee Year of the Parent Organisation, the Wing has embarked on a Cooking Contest.

There are two first prizes of Rs. 1000 each for the non-veg. and veg. dish respectively, two second prizes of Rs. 500 each, and two third prizes of Sainik Pressure Cookers besides several other prizes. Makers of Sainik Pressure Cookers are sponsoring this contest to be held at Hotel Oriental Palace, Khar-Pali Road, Khar, on May 16, 1980.



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4. A cocktail party was held to introduce International Packaged Tours 1980, conducted by SOTC Travels and Tours in collaboration with Air India. Seen (from left) are Mrs. S. Kharas, Mrs. B. Vohra, Mr. T.K.P. Pillai, Mr. R. Malkhani, Miss Dhondy, Mr. M. Sippy, and Miss A. Katyal.

5. Seen at a gala evening of "Goa meu amor" held at Hotel Oberoi Towers, Bombay, are (from left) Mr. Dom Moraes, Mr. C. Corea, Mrs. Corea, Mrs. Jeannie Naoroji, Mr. L. Miranda, Miss Ragini Kackar, Mr. Dasgupta, Mr. Mario Miranda, and Mr. E. D'Cruz.

6. A reception was held for a group of Swiss Travel writers by Mr. S.K. Nayyar, Manager, Sita World Travel Pvt. Ltd., in Madras recently. Seen (from left) are Mrs. C. Kobler, Mrs. E. Cuttat, Mrs. Patel, Mrs. S. Nayyar, and Mrs. D. Nair.

7. At the Bangladesh Independence Day Reception held in Calcutta are seen (from left) Mr. S.K. Sinha, Nawab Sir K. G. M. Faruqui, Mr. H. Rashid, Bangladesh Dy. High Comm; two guests, Mrs. J. Basu; Mrs. T. N. Singh, Mr. Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, W. Bengal; Mrs. H. Rashid, Mrs. Justice P. Khastagir, Mr. T. N. Singh, Governor, and Chief Justice A. N. Sen.

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THIS WEEK FOR YOU

FOR THE WEEK MAY 11 — 17, 1980

John Naylor

IF IT'S YOUR BIRTHDAY THIS WEEK

A time of "new beginnings." Yet, it will be a struggle to cast off some of your old ideas and relationships. Between now and the end of September, romance, the affairs of youngsters, speculative money matters, friendships, are highlighted favourably. Late 1980/early 1981 emphasis is on working life, your ambitions — or those of the man in your life. The next few months are splendid for building up new contacts, goodwill which will be invaluable 1981/82. But although you must go forward, guard against impulsiveness, particularly in October 1980.

ARIES

(Mar. 22 — Apr. 20)

Though an easy period, you'll probably feel restless and not know what to do about it. But relax while you can, for you'll be busy again in late May. A good time to capitalise on assets and so on.

TAURUS

(Apr. 21 — May 21)

Mercury in your sign will make for a lucky week. If you guard against carelessness, good time to make minor changes, and seek a better job, to improve your condition. Romance, favoured, also a lively social scene.

GEMINI

(May 22 — June 21)

Busy weeks ahead, but planets transitting your sign give you the needed vitality. Any activity, adjustments which occur, are certain to turn out well for you and your enthusiasm will bring co-operation from others.

CANCER

(June 22 — July 23)

Venus moves into Cancer at mid-week and stays there until early June. This will be followed by others helpful to you so that the next few months should be enjoyable and progressive. Spare the time for the lighter side of life.

LEO

(July 24 — Aug. 23)

Everything moves nicely for you, so have confidence. This week, your more worldly ambitions are highlighted and the New Moon of the 14th on the Midheaven of your Solar chart, favours taking initiatives, beginning a fresh project.

VIRGO

(Aug. 24 — Sept. 23)

A business trip or some journeys for pleasure are indicated. If you have overseas connections or your business is import or export, it should be a profitable and lively phase. Life will be strenuous between now and mid-July.

LIBRA

(Sept. 24 — Oct. 23)

If you have doubts about your ideas and endeavours, you will gain confidence as May proceeds. If born around the 12th, a major change — a fresh opportunity perhaps — could occur soon. All Librans will probably alter course, gradually.

SCORPIO

(Oct. 24 — Nov. 22)

Don't trust your intuition too much. And don't distrust a close companion without strong grounds. Recent irritations could have produced a 'down' mood, making you too introspective. The atmosphere lightens now.

SAGITTARIUS

(Nov. 23 — Dec. 22)

Don't envy those who seem to have all the luck at present. Your difficulties are small ones — and fleeting — so get them into proportion. Your popularity will improve, and cash should come in, instead of going out!

CAPRICORN

(Dec. 23 — Jan. 20)

Although you have a talent for good financial management, this week, you may let your heart rule your head and be in an extravagant mood. This could send your budget haywire. A temporary downtrend, but keep check of your spending.

AQUARIUS

(Jan. 21 — Feb. 19)

Better times could begin this week, with some happy family news or fresh plans. People who have been causing problems will change. Hard work put in earlier will bring its rewards. But streamline your affairs and adjust.

PISCES

(Feb. 20 — Mar. 21)

Life may have been difficult recently, and the next few weeks could be even more challenging. The good news is that all this will be over by late October. So don't feel depressed.

WOMEN IN SPORT

Continued from page 47

She had not all that much power in her smash, but the direction and depth in them left opponents standing. As Lene burst into a spontaneously endearing smile at the end of her match with the tall, gangling Verawaty of Indonesia, the 5,000-strong crowd stood and applauded in homage to one of the truly good touch artists of our time.

Kirsten Larsen, who had done so well until the semi-final stage was completely bamboozled by the fast, accurate Copenhagen dentist, and could not collect a solitary point! Yoshiko was strangely heavy on her feet against Verawaty, and the Indonesian took full advantage to notch up a 11-4, 11-9 win, the second game being quite narrow.

Englishwoman Nora Perry, a doubles specialist, was the only one in the tournament to record a meritorious double of titles. She won the women's doubles in partnership with Gillian Gilks, and the mixed event with her old partner Mike Tredgett. The latter had helped her win the mixed title in 1978 as well. This was their third successive final; they had lost last year to Christian Hadinata and Imelda Wigoeno of Indonesia. Tredgett and Nora gained sweet revenge this year; they had looked the most likely winners from the opening round itself.

Nora and Gillian started indifferently in the final against the Japanese pair of Yonekura and Atsuko Tokuda, losing the first game at 11-15 after being 4-0 up at one stage. But they staged a comeback in no uncertain terms in the next two, and were winners by a comfortable margin at 15-7, 15-6. Nora was the darling of the home crowds, the tall blond girl always presenting a smiling, cheerful presence on court.

An All-England Championship is more than just a tournament — like Wimbledon, it is a happening. It is an event of fashion, pageantry, pomp, more like a festival of good badminton than a tournament. Everyone is dressed in their fashionable best, the players most of all. The world's top manufacturers of sports goods literally woo these demi-gods and goddesses of the badminton-court, inviting them to sign contracts that guarantee them money, rackets, sports kit and further fame in advertisement! There are stalls displaying sports goods.

The huge seven-court indoor stadium known as the Wembley Arena is busy practically right through the day on the first two days of the five-day tournament; then the number of courts in use is cut down as the events reach their conclusion, until on the day of the finals, just one centre court is in use. The two final rivals (or rival sides in doubles, as the case may be) are ushered into the playing area by spotlights as the lights through the arena are dimmed for their grande entree. Loads of flowers in low flower-troughs give the air a fragrance and wonderful super-appeal unmatched by anything elsewhere.

It is an unforgettable experience that must definitely be repeated at the least opportunity!

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But tomorrow he will be living in the world of realities.

Plan a secured future for your children. Develop the habit of saving in them right now. Remember, it's never too early to start.

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INTERADS

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ratever your kind of hair, there's a fragrant Pond's Shampoo for you.

Pond's Shampoo

as the extra lather long hair needs

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